

ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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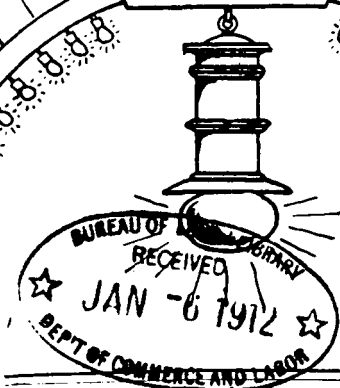
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December, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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under Act of June 29th, 1906.



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Extracts from President Gompers' Report

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Rochester, N. Y., November 11, 1912.
To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists:—The past year has been one of steady, undeterred advances toward better conditions and a position of greater influence, despite severe trials. The events of the year have brought out the reasonableness and practicability of our methods and aims. What at the time our critics and antagonists declared to be the forerunner of our ultimate disintegration, only served to bring out the devotion and the tenacity of purpose of the membership of organized labor, the honesty and stability upon which our movement is builded. We have ever made progress surely and safely, undeceived by beguiling crusades that, like a will-o'-wisp, allure the unwary into treacherous bogs. It is easy matter to maintain an open mind, aware of new forces and tendencies, able and alert to detect the real from the spurious, the lasting from the ephemeral, in a day when the minds of all mankind are pondering the problems of society and straining after solutions. With the progress of the ages has come a widening of men's thoughts and social vision, a new appreciation of the meaning of life with its attendant responsibilities and obligations. Among men and women of all walks of life has come this awakening; all manner of social solutions are urged; all kinds of associations for the promotion of special reforms have arisen. The accumulated momentum of all these activities has swept away the mental atmosphere generated by the old individualistic philosophy, made way for broader, more generous sympathies and impulses, and enlightened, scientific efforts to achieve the highest development industrially, politically, socially, and morally. In

starting the forces that have led to these changes, our much misrepresented organized labor movement has wielded an influence previously little understood outside our ranks. As is just, we profit also by the changes we have created, for this wider social vision has enabled men to see the justice of our work and of our fundamental principles and purposes. Today we find innumerable organizations working independently, or willing to co-operate with us, to the end that workers shall be enabled to have better working conditions, a shorter working day and better wages, that our life may be wholesome, clean, and uplifting. All of these things are stepping-stones by which the toilers climb upward and onward—each step revealing a wider horizon and an increasing conception of human possibilities.

In reviewing the progress of Labor, two viewpoints are necessary to present the whole development: A dynamic examination to show advancement, tendencies, causes, etc.; a static examination, or a cross-section of the present civilization, to show relations with present conditions, problems, and needs. Contemplation of the progress of Labor reveals the journey upward through the centuries from the status of slavery to serfdom, to villanage, and finally to freedom, opening the road to a new plane of battle—legal, individual freedom did not as such secure industrial and social freedom. The struggle to secure for the individual, opportunity for development of mental, physical, and moral powers that he might enter into his rightful heritage, joy in life and work, began with juristic freedom and is the inspiration of our present activities. To show what progress we have made, one has only to turn the pages of history. The organized workman of today enjoys comforts of which feudal barons never dreamed—comforts of home, heating furnishing, sanitation, food, and clothing; his chil-

dren receive in the public schools an education more comprehensive than medieval universities could bestow; his opportunities for intellectual stimulation and social amusement have increased a thousandfold; his advantages in transportation and communication have revolutionized living. These same pages of history tell the story of how those who labor have been able to secure so much greater proportion of the social wealth. Wherever the working people have made progress, some form of organization has been the agency that has transformed individual impotency into collective strength—fraternities, lodges, merchant guilds, craft guilds have been helpful, but the labor unions, trade unions, have been the most potent factors in the forward movement. A survey of methods shows that the forms of "labor war" have been constantly refined; free workmen do not employ the methods of revolting slaves. As the workers' organizations were strengthened, more benefits were secured; as a result of these benefits, the workers developed physically and mentally and were able to produce more wealth; with a broader outlook and increased self-appreciation, new demands were formulated—so the cycle of progress continues. This dynamic examination presents achievements of which we are justly proud, affords encouragement for continuation of the struggle. The backsets have been temporary; what seemed at the time disasters, the historic perspective reveals as incentives to new methods and activities; increased well-being has been permanent.

The static examination deals with the movement at close range, endeavors to present forces, relations, activities of a single epoch—as it were, snap-shots of the movement in action. Such a view enables one to take readings of our various records that indicate our progress at that time; allows us to get our bearings, sense our strength, our opportunities. Often dangers loom up large and threatening; injustice, suffering, sorrow on all sides, warn us that the fight is not yet ended. But these phenomena can not be estimated apart from their relations to the past in which they have their origin, and the satisfaction from the glance backward encourages us for the work before us.

The demand for higher wages represents our conviction that a constantly greater share of increased social wealth should go to those who create it. The progress of humanity results from the elimination of poverty. Poverty means degrading environment and influence that result in intellectual and moral degeneration. Permanent amelioration of the human lot must have as its basis material resources. The next step is to distri-

bute these products so that the greatest number may fairly benefit thereby. As an element in the forces determining distribution, the trade union has been most potent. A comparison of conditions prevailing among unorganized with those that have employed collective bargaining, reveals unmistakable proofs of the beneficent results due to trade unionism. Higher wages mean better homes, better clothing, better food, better bodies and minds, recreation, a higher standard of life.

The aim for a higher standard of life is the incentive for the demand for a shorter workday. The verdicts of modern scientists are confirming the fundamental importance of this demand which the trade union has so long been pressing. These scientists are warning us against the danger to the race from the continuous industrial strain and concentration of energy in modern industry. Commerce and industry can be allowed to exploit the leisure of the workers only at the expense of national well-being. The shorter workday means increased efficiency of the worker in the shop, better, longer, and happier living, and development of the higher emotions and feelings. It increases the productive period of the worker, lengthens his life, and enables him longer to provide for those dependent upon him, that the children may have an opportunity to taste of the pleasures of child life before assuming the burdens of the human "struggle for existence."

This more efficient, more human worker, demands better working conditions, the aim being to conserve human resources. Much has been done to let pure air and sunshine into working places, to exclude conditions breeding organisms injurious to life, but ever-increasing knowledge and the widening of our conception forbid us to stop or stay in the crusade for human welfare. Among all the organizations on the American continent working upon the various phases of this great problem, the American Federation of Labor is the leader, and has often been the pioneer blazing the way.

These three demands of organized labor are comprehended in this larger and ultimate ideal—to enrich, enlarge, and magnify humanity. The influence and the potency of the American Federation of Labor are so well appreciated by the thinkers and leaders in our nation's affairs, that almost every considerable movement for humanitarian, economic, or political reform has endeavored to enlist our approval and support. Men of labor, we play an honorable and important part in the affairs of this great nation. We are daily helping to determine its destiny.

But in spite of many alluring proposals, many new prophets proclaiming, "Lo!

here," and "Lo! there," the American Federation of Labor has ever cleaved to the old and tried fundamental propositions upon which we have builded our organization. We have not been deluded by fads or impractical visions, but have ever examined each new one to see whether it contained that one essential quality—furtherance of human welfare. We have been wedded to the cause and to the movement for the protection, development, and advancement of the people. We have ever endeavored to maintain an alertness, an awareness of the needs and tendencies of the times that members of our organizations and our fellow-workers might profit thereby. In the political field we have taken advantage of every opportunity, and often created opportunities, which, in a fair degree, promised tangible results in the interests of the workers, the masses of our people. In our movement the political methods and instrumentalities are of lesser consequence than the attainment of the objects which we seek. There has been no factor in all our land so effective in establishing the initiative and referendum as the American Federation of Labor, because we believe that through that system a safer method would exist by which, with a well organized labor movement, real democracy shall be realized. Here, as in all political problems, we realize that democracy will not come to pass automatically as a result of the machinery, but only as a result of political education and aroused sense of responsibility. Hence, the American Federation of Labor has ever endeavored to direct, warn, and rouse the voters of the country to the designs and activities of the forces that would sacrifice social welfare to individual, industrial, commercial, and political profits. When political machinery renders—officialdom responsive to public opinion and humanitarian interest, an alert, educated, interested electorate will achieve democracy.

As a result of the recent awakening of the workers of the United States, this growing realization of their political power and influence, more progress in remedial constructive legislation has been made this year than in the decade previous. We do need new devices and methods of political expression, but not half as much as we need to realize and to use the power that we now possess, to consecrate ourselves and our ability to humanity's cause.

As labor organizations have been able to secure advantages for their members, they have endeavored as far as possible to share these with the workmen not enrolled in their ranks. We have endeavored to help them to help themselves, to organize, federate, and educate their fellow-workers so that we shall hasten the

time when poverty, with its fear and degradation, shall be eliminated, and the way opened for lasting progress. Rights and privileges that are today entrusted to our care, are the fruits of past struggles. We are obligated to preserve inviolate the things entrusted to our keeping, and to account for them with interest to the next age.

As is my privilege and duty, I shall now present for your consideration some of the various phases of the activities of the American Federation of Labor not covered by the report of the Executive Council, which will be presented later. The phases dealt with were chosen as representative and distinctive. Study of them will reveal many reasons for encouragement and good cheer. Though shadow and darkness have passed over us, yet we have not lost in strength, influence, or organization. We are planning to enter upon big and difficult problems and undertakings.

Organization and Growth.

It is exceedingly gratifying to report the extension and growth of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the membership of affiliated organizations. The American Federation of Labor issued 260 certificates of affiliation (charters) during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, as follows:

Department	1
International unions	2
State federations	2
City central bodies	57
Local trade unions	149
Federal labor unions	49

Building Trades Department.

William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department, reports the following principal features of the work in his department for the past year:

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been considerable friction between affiliated organizations during the past year, there has been made an unusual degree of progress in solving the problems that have confronted these allied trades. While there have been many differences to be considered and harmonized, this condition does not indicate lack of progress, but on the other hand it is the normal result of progress and of the necessity of adopting methods and organization to meet new conditions and new methods within the industry, and to make mechanical inventions react for the betterment of the workers. The chief cause of differences in the building trades growing out of questions of jurisdiction, is the invention of machinery and methods for cheapening production by eliminating high priced skilled labor.

Perhaps the best evidence of steady and continuous development in the Build-

ing Trades Department is found in the fact that it has succeeded in promoting a higher type of contractual relationship between the employing interests of the building trades and the affiliated internationals. This condition has been produced by the activity and energy of the department and the affiliated organizations in removing the cause for trade conflict between allied bodies, thereby necessarily decreasing the number of sympathetic strikes. They have been able to reduce the number of sympathetic strikes and to settle effectually and with little friction grave and complex problems which a few years ago would have resulted in radical action. The department has served as a sort of general clearing house where the dissatisfied members might confer in regard to the conflicting trade jurisdiction and reach some mutually agreeable understanding, or at least postpone contemplated action, hoping that time and reason would meanwhile work out a solution. It is gratifying to report that several cases of this nature have been so disposed of during the year. There is a growing feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of contracts with the builders and contractors.

Healthy progress in the internal affairs of the department during the past year is unmistakably indicated by the following summary of affiliated bodies taken from the annual report of the secretary-treasurer to be presented to the convention of these allied trades which will convene upon the adjournment of that of the American Federation of Labor. Affiliated with the department are 19 international unions, 173 local councils, 2 State councils. The total number of organizations in good standing August 31, 1912, was 194. A gratifying increase in membership is indicated by the report. On the 31st of August, the total membership of the department was 476,238, an increase over the last year of 181,892. The financial resources of the department are equally encouraging. The balance on hand for September, 1, 1911, was \$3,235.96. The total receipts during the year was \$23,592.44. The total disbursements during the year were \$18,487.77, leaving a balance on hand September 1, 1912, of \$8,340.63.

Several dual organizations were considered and acted upon during the year. Because of failure on the part of the organization to accept and abide by the terms of consolidation stipulated by the executive body of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor revoked the charter of the Amalgamated Carpenters. In accordance with this action of the American Federation of Labor the Department notified the several local councils and advised them that locals of the Amal-

gamated Society were no longer eligible to membership. In several instances the instructions of the department have not yet been complied with. This is due principally to the negligence of the locals of the United Brotherhood in not affiliating with the councils. These cases are being taken up as rapidly as possible and the policy of the American Federation of Labor enforced. Effective maintenance of discipline in such cases requires unusual tact, firmness, and good judgment in order to secure voluntary and helpful co-operation.

The same course of conduct has been followed in the case of the electrical workers. So uniform and general has been the co-operation that few locals of the seceding body are identified with the local councils in good standing in this department.

Similar co-operation existed in the case of the steamfitters. Since the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prescribed the terms and conditions under which the organization named is privileged to hold membership in the Federation and its subordinate bodies, the department has uniformly complied with the decision.

The Executive Council deemed it expedient to extend jurisdiction over the marble mosaic workers to the Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union. This arrangement will prevent the development of new jurisdictional disputes and will accord the workmen affected greater protection under a more resourceful organization.

With a single exception, all eligible organization of the building trades industry identified with the American Federation of Labor are in affiliation and hearty accord with the department. The only dissenting body is the Operative Plasterers' International Association. For more than a year this organization has failed to keep up its dues and has therefore been suspended. Since all overtures by the department and the Federation have been of no avail, it is the general opinion that the law governing departments should be invoked in the case of the Operative Plasterers' International Association.

Metal Trades Department.

The secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, Albert J. Berres, has prepared a statement of the progress made by his department, the substance of which is herewith incorporated in this report:

The Los Angeles strike continued for a period covering more than twenty-one months. At the beginning of the fight organization among the workers of that city was in a deplorable condition. During the struggle, at the suggestion of this

Department, the different internationals sent representatives to the coast and carried on an active and successful organizing campaign. In a short time, the number of strikers numbered 1,400; while the great majority of this number were new recruits in the labor movement, the report received from the secretary-treasurer of the strike committee shows that there were but twelve deserters during the long strike. It is generally conceded by those who were on the ground that our fight for the shorter workday would have been won, had it not been for the deplorable calamity in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building. Even with this handicap, after the public declaration of Labor's position and attitude toward the alleged crime, there was still a chance of winning, up to the time when the guilt of the McNamaras was established by their confession. Then it was recognized that there was no chance of winning the strike, or persuading the employers to make concessions. For the purpose of holding Los Angeles organizations together, in the latter part of February, 1912, at a conference between the California Metal Trades Association and the representatives of the Metal Trades, a resolution officially declaring the strike off was endorsed by all parties concerned. This department appealed to its various international organizations, having members employed in trades in Los Angeles, to render every assistance possible to keep the organizations there intact, and to extend them so that the fight for the eight-hour day might again be taken up at a more opportune time. Through these efforts the movement in Los Angeles has resulted in a healthier condition.

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and the California Metal Trades Association have so far been unable to agree upon terms regulating hours of labor and rates of wages in that city. Several conferences have been held by committees representing the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association since the expiration of the last agreement. On July 12, 1912, the conferees representing both organizations agreed to recommend an agreement to their respective organizations. The agreement contained the following terms: A five-year contract on an eight-hour basis with the present wage-scale and the privilege to conform to shop conditions prevailing in the East. Grievances not relating to hours and wages covered by the agreement to be presented in writing by either party. A committee was to endeavor to settle the difficulty immediately. Grievances not settled in this manner to be referred to a conference. The agreement provided that the

minimum wage of the craft should be raised from \$3.50 per day to \$3.75 per day, to continue at that rate for a period of twelve months, when the minimum should be raised to \$4 per day. This agreement was submitted to both the Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council for ratification, but received endorsement only by the Iron Trades Council. Since the rejection of the agreement by the employers, although much correspondence has passed between the two organizations, with the last report the whole matter was still in the hands of the San Francisco Industrial conciliation board. The department is determined that nothing shall permanently deprive the Metal Trades of San Francisco of conditions which they enjoyed under the agreement which has expired.

Greater progress has been made since the last convention in securing the establishment of an eight-hour workday than has ever been achieved in any similar period. (This progress is enumerated under the caption "The New Eight-Hour law," in this report.)

It has been the conviction of this department that joint efforts are necessary to attain greater progress in organizing industries. During the year of 1911 the executive board decided to make a joint effort to organize the manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery. A number of affiliated organizations had made separate efforts to organize locals of their crafts among the men employed by the York Manufacturing Company, located at York, Pa. These separate efforts had failed. After conferring with the general superintendent of the plant in regard to organizing the plant, the various internationals responded readily to the call for assistance. A great enthusiasm among the men was stimulated, but the unusual progress alarmed the officials, who initiated a policy of intimidation of the employees. The department has met with considerable success in some localities in carrying out this work. We feel sure that persistent continuation of our policy will ultimately result in organization of these employees. The campaign has not been in vain, for it instilled into the men the spirit of co-operation, a conception of what can be attained through joint effort.

In accordance with the action of the Atlanta convention this department refused the per capita tax from the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, and has instructed all of its affiliated councils to comply with this decision of the American Federation of Labor. Only one council has refused to comply with the decision of the convention, and should it continue to maintain

that position the department will take the necessary steps to require compliance.

Since the Atlanta convention of the Metal Trades Department the affiliation of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers of the United States and Canada has been secured. With the exception of one international organization, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the department now has secured the affiliation of all eligible. So far, efforts to secure the co-operation of this international have not been successful. It is hoped that some action will be taken by the next convention of the American Federation of Labor relative to the affiliation of internationals that have been declared eligible to the department.

The Atlanta convention of the Metal Trades made a change in representation and voting strength in the conventions. For several years efforts had been made to secure to local councils representatives to the convention. After much discussion, the Atlanta convention agreed to grant local councils this representation. The internationals will have the same voting strength as they have in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor; each local council will vote, as do the central bodies and State federation of labor in the American Federation of Labor convention. In view of this change, the local councils given representation are required to pay dues to the amount of \$12 per year, payable monthly. Since the majority of the metal trades are already affiliated with numerous labor organizations to which they pay dues, it is doubtful whether many of them can continue to pay this additional sum.

Another change determined upon by this convention was that of making the office of president of the department a salaried one. Since it was believed that more extensive and effective work could be performed if the president were enabled to give all of his time to this department, and since there was sufficient amount of funds on hand to give trial to the idea without increasing the per capita, the convention determined to pass the amendment.

The greatest weakness and hindrance in successfully carrying out joint movements result from the low dues prevailing in their organizations. Since joint effort is the special function for which this department was created, it has been carrying on a continuous campaign of education among the internationals. A high rate of dues and per capita adequate to carry on the work successfully, is necessary to co-operation with other trades, for the correction of bad conditions. The machinists, the metal polishers, the blacksmiths and

boilermakers, have all enacted legislation for this purpose. Efforts will be continued until a higher rate of dues and per capita exists among all affiliated international unions as the basis for future success and progress.

From all reports an unusual condition exists in the ship-building industry. Every ship-building plant in the country is running at full speed. Some employers are trying to give the impression that it is impossible to get a sufficient number of mechanics for the operation of their plant. While the metal trades men are uniformly busy, there still remain some men unemployed who would accept work if the corporations paid a fairer rate of wages. Upon such a plea the Fore River Ship Building Company within the last few months has been granted permission by the Department of Commerce and Labor to import alien labor into this country, namely, template makers and loftsmen. This department and the other organizations of the metal trades protested against the granting of this privilege. The protest resulted in further investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor to ascertain whether this corporation had made every effort to secure this kind of labor in this country under fair conditions. The effect of the department's activity and protest will prevent future recurrences of such permissions.

The Department of Commerce and Labor may be justified in criticizing the labor organizations on the ground that they do not give proper co-operation and assistance to that department. There should be more activity and watchfulness on the part of all organizations to prevent corporations from bringing in alien labor when the workers of this country are unemployed. The Metal Trades Department aims to inculcate individual responsibility so that workmen in all localities shall ascertain from immigrants what prompted them to come to this country, and under what conditions they came. Such individual efforts, especially in the centers where most of the immigrants are employed, will enable all organizations and the Department of Commerce and Labor to discover many of the schemes of the corporations. By joint effort and co-operation the law can be much more vigorously enforced.

During the past year charters to local councils have been issued in the following cities:

Belleville, Ill.; Kokomo, Ind.; Charlestown, Mass.; Sacramento, Cal.; Akron, Ohio.

The total membership of the department on September 30, 1911, was 214,468. This represented a membership of eleven international organizations that were affiliated with this department. On Sep-

tember 30, 1912, the membership of the department was 222,012, showing an increase over the previous twelve months of 7,544. There had been deposited in the banks on September 30, 1912, \$4,428.05. It is the earnest desire of this organization to educate metal trades men of the United States and Canada to the realization that sooner or later they will be compelled to take advantage of an organization which will enable them to cope with the present industrial conditions through joint effort. There is a growing inclination in the metal trades to unite for common progress and betterment.

Labor Forward Movement.

The success and effectiveness of the Religion Forward Movement of the past year attracted the interest and attention of the thinking people of the country. The trade unionists of Minnesota recognized the value and possibility of such a method applied to the trade union movement. As a result, organized labor of Minneapolis and St. Paul inaugurated and carried on a Labor Forward Movement. The aims of the campaign were to rouse the members to renewed activity and zeal, to develop more militant enthusiasm and to disseminate more widely information of the principles of trade unionism among all of the citizens. The efforts succeeded both in practical results in organization and in reviving trade and fraternal feeling. The success of the movement in Minneapolis and St. Paul induced Duluth to take up the plan. The constructive results and the enthusiasm stimulated by these local efforts brought the matter to the notice of the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor who investigated what had been done, thoroughly discussed the subject in all its bearings, and directed me to draft a tentative plan for such a campaign on a national basis. The plan I then presented to the Executive Council was approved and its adoption recommended to the various bodies of organized labor throughout the American continent. Its full text was published in the October issue of the American Federationist, and is recommended to all trade unionists for their most earnest study. The entire subject-matter is further recommended to this convention for its consideration and action.

It is most sincerely hoped the different organizations throughout the country will generally adopt the policy and inaugurate a nation wide campaign for better organization, increase of membership, and for the quickening and reviving of the feeling of comradeship and common interest of all the workers.

The New Eight-Hour Law.

This law was enacted during the last session of Congress, providing an eight-hour day not only for laborers and mechanics employed directly by the Government, but also for those employed by contractors and sub-contractors doing Government work and work for the Government. This act, together with the eight-hour provisions incorporated in appropriation bills, has extended the application of this principle. Although this law will go into effect January 1, 1913, many workers are already enjoying the benefits of the shorter workday. Its inauguration has brought advantageous conditions which have been invariably accompanied by increases in wages. The full text of the law appears on page 552 of the July issue of The American Federationist. Officers of various labor organizations whose members come under this law have, since its enactment, reported the following beneficial results in the form of increased wages and improved conditions of work:

"It is reported that all manufacturers of projectiles established an eight-hour day July 1, 1912. Concerning three industries, we are furnished reliable information—the Midvale Steel Company, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company and the Tredegar Iron Works.

"The Midvale Steel Company at Philadelphia, Pa., has established the eight-hour day in several departments.

"The Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., decreased the hours of work from nine to eight and gives the same pay as was given for the nine hours.

"The New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., decreased the working hours from ten and a half to eight, and increased pay from thirty-five cents to forty-two cents per hour.

"The Fore River Ship Building Company at Quincy, Mass., at once reduced the workday from nine to eight hours for pattern makers, molders and some machinists. Wages of these workers were increased from thirtysix cents to forty and a half cents per hour. The whole plant on an eight-hour basis November 4.

"The Firth-Sterling Steel Company at Giesboro Point, D. C., established the eight-hour day on July 22. There was an increase of three cents per hour in the rate of wages to workers who received less than twenty-two cents per hour. As soon as contracts are received under the new naval bill, the men will receive the same pay for eight hours as they formerly received for the longer workday. Most of the work done by this firm consists of contracts from the Government for the manufacture of

heavy seacoast artillery and projectile shells. All will be on an eight-hour basis.

"The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va., has under construction for the United States Government one battleship and two colliers. They are being built under the eight-hour law. The hull is sub-contracted to shipfitters. These contractors hire their own help. While they work but eight hours, the sub-contractors pay them the same as they did for nine hours. The day workers on Government work get the same pay for eight hours work as they formerly received for nine. If men start on Government work in the morning and are sent off to other jobs, they can only work eight hours that day."

These benefits attending the Federal Eight-Hour legislation will naturally increase as more contracts and work come under its provisions. The extent and scope of these beneficent influences can be much augmented by more complete

organization, thereby increasing the economic power and improvement in the condition of the workers.

Jury Trial in Contempt Cases.

That which I have recorded under the caption of "Injunction Limitation Bill" applies equally to the Clayton Contempt bill, which provides that in indirect contempt trial shall be before a jury. Its progress through the House Judiciary Committee and the House of Representatives was a duplicate of the progress of the Injunction Limitation bill. The bill passed the House, was sent over to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, but was never considered by the committee.

It is recommended that this convention take such action as will call upon the workers of our country (and that they be urged to respond) to meet with and write to the Senators of their respective States, insisting that this much needed legislation be enacted before the close of the Sixty-second Congress.

AN IDEA WORTH CONSIDERING.

Below appears a circular recently sent out by No. 534, Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York calling the general public's attention to the dangers of defective electrical installation.

Many local unions might profit greatly by like action.

To the Owners, Architects, Builders and the General Public of Greater New York:

We, the Inside Electrical Workers' Union of Greater New York, I. B. E. W., hereby desire to call your attention to the following:

According to statistics furnished by the New York City Fire Department, the estimated total loss by fire for the year of 1911 in Greater New York was \$12,470,806. Out of the above total, the estimated loss from defective installation of electrical appliances was \$1,827,190. According to the same statistics from the New York City Fire Department, a large number of buildings are totally destroyed, and no attributable cause could be learned.

It stands to reason that a certain percentage of the total losses were caused by defective installation of electrical equipment, and are not included in the estimated loss (\$1,827,190) attributed to the above-mentioned cause.

When we consider the many causes of fire, and find that over ten per cent, are caused by defective installation of electrical appliances, you will agree with us that there is food for thought to eliminate the cause that is responsible for over ten out of every one hundred fires.

We, from experience, have been acquainted with the dangers from electrical appliances installed by unskilled mechanics in our great city.

And to avoid this, we recommend every owner, architect, builder, and the general public, when considering the installation of any electrical appliance to call upon any one of the electrical contractors on enclosed list for information as to estimates, etc., whom we can recommend as both responsible business men and efficient in the electrical business.

By so doing you can feel assured that the work will be properly installed by men of experience, and who are recognized by the legitimate trades unions of Greater New York.

Respectfully submitted by

The Inside Electrical Workers
of Greater New York of the I. B. E. W.

WILL INSTALL BIG DYNAMO.

Lafayette, La.—Permission has been granted by the city council to the Improvement Company of Lafayette to string electric wires across Jefferson street from a private plant to be erected near the Motor Car Company's plant. The company will put up a 600-light dynamo and 76 light dynamo to supply light and power to the Jefferson Theatre and Gordon Hotel.

Over three hundred electric stoves are being used in the city of Billings, Mont., a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

POEMS WORTH READING

ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

Things as They Should Not Be.

(Lines written in dejection.)

This world is but a vale of woe,
There's simply nothing to it!
The shortcake's just a wad of dough
With berries scattered through it;
The things we like to do are bad,
And duty's always trying;
The truth so often makes us sad,
There's lots more fun in lying.
The fairest posies always blow
Beyond where we can reach them;
The things our children should not know
We never have to teach them;
The things we do not want are cheap,
The others cost us dearly;
Just when we'd like to lie and sleep
Its time to rise, or nearly.
Some other place, far, far away,
Is always more delightful
Than in this place where we must stay
To keep our stomachs quite full;
If dogs could benefit mankind
By running loose and biting
There would not be a dog to find
Loose at the present writing.
The minute that a law is passed
We're tempted to evade it;
When life's game's done, we learn, at
last,

Just how we should have played it;
The man who was not born to die
On land fools round the water;
The son for whom our hopes were high
Turns out to be a daughter.
This world's a topsy-turvy place.
There's simply nothing to it!
If virtue led us to disgrace
We'd eagerly pursue it;
The righteous path forever lies
In steep and stony passes;
'Tis hard for people to be wise
And easy to be asses.

—Iron City Trades Journal.

COMBAT.

"Supposin'," said Uncle Sil, "that you
could
Do with all of yer enemies jes' what you
would;
Supposin' you called 'em all up, one by
one,
An' give 'em their dues for the things
they have done,

Convincin' 'em all of how little they'er
worth

By natchelly shovin' 'em clear off the
earth;

I honestly think, as you saw 'em take
leave

An' slide into space, you would start in
to grieve.

The friends and the flatterers could not
combine

To make you forget the old foeman in
line

No one to kick at an' none to reply;

No one to sneer at or bully or guy;

None to relieve this monotonous life

With the pulse throb that comes when
we waken to strife!

If you cleared 'em all out of the way,
you'd awake

In a very short time to your painful
mistake.

The progress we'd make would be little,
indeed,

If we all got together and always agreed.
And we find, if we see the thing through
to the end,

That a foeman may change to a purty
good friend." —Ex.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

The business agent; pity him, you ought
to, but you won't;

He's blamed by some because he does, by
others cause he don't.

He works all day and half the night, he's
always on the job,

A task like his can't well be filled by
bonehead, mutt or slob.

On Sunday, if he ever should desire to
go to church,

When he's not Johnny on the Spot, for
him they start to search.

Inside a month he listens to a thousand
tales of woe,

And some believe there's not a thing but
what he ought to know.

He's a target for the Moocher, and he
can't keep out of range

Of the Tourist who, when stranded, bad-
ly needs a piece of change.

Then the knockers with their hammers
keep on stirring up a stink.

Yes, his path in life's a pleasure, filled
with roses, I don't think.

—Exchange.



OBITUARY



J. R. Grovely, Local Union No. 425,
Roanoke, Va.

W. P. Douglass, Local Union No. 5,
Pittsburg, Pa.

J. G. Cardwell, Local Union No. 136,
Birmingham, Ala.

Robert Weiss, Local Union No. 534,
New York City, N. Y.

H. E. Murray, Local Union No. 534,
New York City, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 24, 1912.

Resolutions of Local No. 136 on the death of John G. Cardwell.

Whereas, The great and supreme ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us, one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, John G. Cardwell, and whereas, the intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in the organization, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contribution and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance.

Be it resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst, leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of the organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

Be it resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Be it resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this organization, a copy be printed in a local paper, a copy to The Electrical Worker, and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

W. C. Slaughter,
A. H. Hunt,
F. C. Powell,
J. G. Pulliam,
W. R. Reynolds,
Committee.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 20, 1912.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks our fellow member, Albert W. Nieman, who for many years was well and favorably known amongst us, and

Whereas, In his death L. U. No. 61, I. B. E. W., lost a true and loyal member,

beloved by all his fellow workmen and associates for his manly conduct and amicable disposition, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Members of L. U. No. 61, I. B. E. W., in meeting assembled do desire to convey our sympathy to the sorrowing relatives of our deceased brother in their great loss they have sustained through his death, and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our records of this union be set aside to the memory of our deceased brother, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal.

C. P. Kortwright,
H. M. Scott,
W. G. Nutzell,
Committee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 18, 1912.

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 494:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to call home our esteemed brother, Paul Broker, and

Whereas, Bro. Broker during the time of his membership in our local has always shown himself as fully worthy of the friendship and respect which was extended to him by all the members, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Local Union No. 494 be extended to the members of the bereaved family and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to The Electrical Worker for publication, and to be entered in the minutes of this local, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

F. R. Fohey,
W. Gute,
W. Wilke,
J. Daley,
C. Simpson,
Committee.

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Executive Officers.

International President - F. J. McNulty
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Secretary - Chas. P. Ford
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Treasurer - W. A. Hogan
50 East 59th St., New York City.
International Vice-President - G. M. Bugniazet
323 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.
International Vice-President - James P. Noonan
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Vice-President - L. C. Grasser
2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

International Executive Board.

First District - G. W. Whitford
566 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Second District - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.
Third District - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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NOTICE.

Local No. 658 of Little Rock, Ark., desires to inform the Brotherhood that one J. D. Carnett, formerly a member of their Local Union, has been fined the sum of \$90.00 for scabbing during their recent difficulty.

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for the Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired renew promptly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving the Worker at your new address.

TWO CLASSES OF MEMBERS AND RULES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE.

Which Class Are You In?

To Be a Valuable Member:

1. Read the Constitution and the Worker and insist on the union label.
2. Do not leave important matters for others, but do your share.
3. Pay your dues promptly and always be entitled to benefits.
4. Always bear in mind that the Brotherhood is governed by its members and that you have as much right as any other member if you respect the laws.
5. Always consult the proper officials on matters you don't understand.
6. Have confidence in yourself and the I. B. E. W. and compel the "knocker" to show facts.

If you follow these rules the future of our Brotherhood is assured.

To Be a Dissatisfied Member:

1. Never read the Constitution.
 2. Always neglect your dues.
 3. Feel that when you join the Brotherhood there remains nothing else to be done.
 4. Never attend the meetings of your local for fear you may become enlightened on important matters.
 5. Always be ready to accept as truth any story you may hear that casts reflections on the officers of your Local or the Brotherhood and be sure not to listen when you hear anything to their credit.
 6. And by all means never purchase any article bearing the union label.
- If you follow these rules the employer will always have you at his mercy.

During the past three years a quarter of a million new telephones have been installed in various farm houses throughout the country.

Electric flash signs for advertising purposes have been installed on the sides of electric trucks.

The Hamburg-American steamships are to be equipped with 80,000 candle-power searchlights similar to those in use on the German warships.

The National Electric Light Association will provide free electric fans to the sick poor of New York city this summer.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

STRIKE AND LOCK OUT BENEFITS.

Our Brotherhood has reached the period of existence when it must adopt a modern financial system. We have been going along from year to year without sufficient money to give our members proper assistance in times of difficulty, with the result that we have failed many times to take advantage of the opportunity to better the conditions of our members in various cities, fearing if we were compelled to cease work, in support of our position we would lose for the reason we did not have money enough to pay our members a set sum per week for an unlimited time.

It is a very easy matter to plunge into a difficulty, but it is a mighty hard matter to win if a fight is put up against us, unless we have the sinews of war behind us.

We must bear in mind that our employers know just how far we can go financially as we do ourselves. We must also bear in mind that the day is past when we can depend on the trades union spirit of our members to stand out in a strike for any particular length of time, unless we can pay them strike pay regularly and promptly each week; after the first or second week.

It must be borne in mind that when our employers decide to fight us in any locality, they usually enter into a compact whereby each and every one of them agree not to settle with us (only on their own terms) for a stated period.

The length of time they agree on is figured from past experience, for example, if they as an association ever were in difficulty with a local union, and said difficulty lasted for ten weeks, they know that the local union will not expect to defeat them inside of that time if a conflict is entered into, so it is safe to figure that they will agree not to settle (only on their own terms) nor break ranks for twelve or fourteen weeks. As a rule each employer puts up a bond to guarantee the fulfillment of his part of the compact, which is forfeited should they fail.

In face of those circumstances and conditions is it not just common ordinary horse sense for a local union to figure on the same basis, for argument let us assume that the last difficulty the local union had with the employers lasted for ten weeks before a satisfactory settlement was reached. Is it not plain that before the employers will enter into another they will determine to and prepare for a battle of at least twelve or fourteen weeks.

Now then, if that be a fact, should not the local union before it enters into the conflict be prepared to stand out solidly for at least the same length of time. In our opinion the local should be prepared for a battle of an indefinite period, certainly not for less than twenty weeks.

How are we going to prepare for such a battle? Our present laws do not provide for strike benefits. It is true if there is any surplus money in the general fund the E. B. can vote same to a local union in recognized difficulty. But this is indeed unsatisfactory, for the reason that our locals can not tell whether or not there will be a surplus in the general fund when they need it, and for the further reason, a surplus might be in the general fund

today and voted to some local tomorrow, and the following day another local would go on strike or be locked out, and ask for assistance. Again if we had a surplus in the general fund and voted it to a local in difficulty, and said difficulty ran on for a few weeks, the same local would ask for some more money, and when informed we had no more available, just imagine when the members on strike learned of this, how their spirits would drop. They would immediately become disheartened, discontented and lose all interest in the strike. On the other hand this condition would bring joy to the hearts of the employers. It would cause them to resolve to fight so much longer in the hope of starving our men out.

Of course the Local Unions could prepare for such conditions, if they would, but the fact is they don't. The members being satisfied to run along on the same old system, many of them paying their dues with sincere regret, and only then because they have to. If a proposal is made to start a defense fund they are on the job to strenuously object to it. If that be truth then we must not depend on our locals for defense purposes. We must place the responsibility where it belongs on the Brotherhood. How will we do it?

Provide a law whereby no strike will be considered legal unless approved by the E. B. Such approval to be received before a local can go on strike, provide another law creating a defense fund by increasing our per capita tax to the I. O. and a law authorizing the levying of an assessment when the defence fund reaches a stated sum.

And lastly enact a law providing for the payment of a stated sum each week to all members on strike. When said strike has had the approval of the I. E. B. Lockouts to be considered strikes in the sense that those members affected will receive strike benefits each week.

Laws that will thoroughly protect the Brotherhood against fraud being practiced in the payment of strike benefits, how much they shall be, etc., etc., can easily be adopted should we rise to the occasion. In our opinion we must do it, and the sooner we do it the better. Some locals will oppose this, but they have no sound reason for opposing it. Look around and ask the different mechanics you meet how much dues they pay, how much per capita they pay to their general office, what benefits they receive, and all questions you think of that will enlighten you on this most important subject. If you do that, we would not be surprised if the I. E. B. is requested by all locals to submit such laws for the referendum vote as soon as we can do so in accordance with our present laws, it will only be necessary to raise the monthly dues the same amount the per capita tax is raised, to accomplish the above, and at the same time not in anyway disturb the local conditions. Think this over.

PROTECT YOUR

DEATH BENEFITS. All members should protect their Death Benefits by paying their dues regularly and promptly. We should bear in mind, that we do not know the day, the hour or the minute we may be called from this earth and that it is a great relief to those we leave behind us, whose duty it is to see that our body is properly interred, to know that there is a benefit coming from the Brotherhood.

We must bear in mind that the Brotherhood must be strict regarding the payment of death benefits. No illegal claim can or will be paid to anyone; no excuse can be accepted for the non-payment of dues or assessments.

Our Death Benefits are the largest paid by any organization, for such a small amount of dues and assessments we are required to pay for such protection. We have a large surplus in our death benefit fund, which is growing steadily and consistently, showing the system has been started on a sound basis.

If you do not protect your benefits for your own sake, protect them for the sake of the Loved Ones you may leave behind you in this world when you are called across the Great Divide.

Do not depend on anyone else paying your dues or assessments for you; you must do that yourself.

Should you be out of work and unable to pay either dues or assessments, go before your local union or its executive board and place your situation before them—tell them the truth. They will see to it that your standing is protected by paying your dues or assessments for you, thereby protecting your death benefits.

Remember that you, and you only are responsible if you become in bad standing, and not entitled to death benefits.

Bear in mind that the Brotherhood must be strict in enforcing the payment of death benefits and assessments promptly and regularly.

WHO WAS THE THIEF? While in Rochester attending the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and its several departments, we are sorry to say that someone entered the room of the International President at the Rochester Hotel and stole his correspondence. We do not know who the thief was, or what his reasons for stealing the correspondence were. The correspondence in question had been forwarded from our I. O. to the I. P., some of it had been answered, but the most of it was unanswered. It can be of no possible use to anyone other than our International President and the local unions that sent the letters, as there is nothing contained in any of the correspondence that is of interest to anyone outside our Brotherhood. It may be that it was done for the purpose of trying to place our Brotherhood in a wrong light before the local unions that had sent the letters that were stolen, or it may be that it was the work of some of the wise Sherlockos that have been making a business of hounding the officers of Labor Organizations during the past year. We respectfully request all local unions that have written to the I. P. during the latter part of October, the month of November, and who have not received replies, to send copies of the letters to I. O. immediately. In the meantime we sincerely hope that the thief, whoever he was, detective or seceder, will have nothing else to amuse himself during the holidays but the reading and re-reading of the correspondence stolen.

We heartily welcome the members of Local No. 43 of Syracuse, N. Y., to our fold once more. We know the members thereof will fight just as hard for the protection of the interests of our Brotherhood as they did in the days gone by.

Every local should be represented at our Boston convention. That is the place to air your grievances, make our laws to your liking and choose the officers you want to administer your affairs.

Become active in your local and State Labor movement. Remember they are both links in the great chain of organized labor, and by adding to their strength you thereby strengthen the International movement.

Did you ever notice that our laws and officers are made a target by those opposed to us, to shoot hot air at, so long as we are satisfied with them, let them shoot.

When you find a traveling member in your jurisdiction without his traveling card, you can make up your mind that there is something wrong in Denmark.

Let us all try and forget our personal feelings toward each other, and see how much better our locals will be at the end of the year.

If you travel take a traveling card with you, and avoid unnecessary trouble.

THE DISRUPTER.

A most familiar injunction that comes to the local official of a labor organization from some of the members is that "unless a certain thing is accomplished, a certain man reinstated, or some other certain grievance specified is righted, I'll pay no more dues into the organization." The man who puts up such a coercive injunction as that does not realize the position in which he is placing the officer. If he does, he and his injunction are entitled to no consideration at all whatever, as he is a disrupter. If the company knew of his determination, and the manager would know that a sufficient number of a local would be of that same determination, and it was the desire of the manager to disrupt the organization, all of the officials of organized labor put together could not bring about a reinstatement of an employee or the correction of an abuse. It would be the cheapest way for the manager to disrupt the organization to positively refuse to reinstate the man, or correct the abuse. The kind of support that should be behind an officer in order to gain a concession for a member, or for the membership of a local, is the united support of the membership. If the member is desirous of issuing any injunction at all promotive of what he desires to secure from the company, he should say to the officer, "Go ahead and get this man reinstated, give the company to understand that we do not believe the discipline meted out is necessary for the discharge of the man and that we are going to stand by you in securing his reinstatement." When the employer knows that such a spirit is behind the officer, he will foster no disruptive disposition toward the organization and he will deal with the grievance with the most liberal consideration. Of all knockers the "I-

won't-play-unless-you-play-my-way" kind are the worst.

TO SUBSTITUTE ELECTRICITY

Employees of the operating department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Baltimore have received orders to report in Philadelphia at regular intervals and there receive instructions in the handling of electric motors. Complying with these instructions is optional with the men. The railroad company, however, states that it prefers to give its employees preference over outsiders in the new line of work. It is calculated that the change from steam to electricity as the motive power will take place within two years. It is said that the entire Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington road will be electrified. The power will be generated, it is understood, at the new plant shortly to be erected at Conowingo, on the Susquehanna river. It is also said that sites for transforming stations between Baltimore and Washington have already been acquired. Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have had in view for several years the substitution of electricity for steam as motive power. They have delayed the execution of these plans until they were entirely satisfied with the economy and practicability of the system, with which they have conducted a long series of experiments. This system has been successfully installed in the tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under East River, New York. The first section to be electrified will be that through Baltimore, including the two tunnels. Relief of the tunnels of smoke congestion is considered to be of prime importance. With the inauguration of the system in this city will disappear the nuisance caused by smoke.

Local Union official receipts received from November 11 to December 10, inclusive:

L. U.	From	To
6	176563	176904
8	108146	108209
9	44301	44655
20	97923	97968
22	148704	148758
23	124277	124285
34	135974	135996
38	197171	197215
41	239430	239582
49	75058	75139
50	167273	167290
52	89193	89250
52	249001	249039
56	180886	180920
60	189030	189045
61	86201	86250
61	18001	18030
69	62566	62734
80	29986	29998
85	126821	127180
86	168921	168970
96	211631	211689
98	245369	245467
100	89392	89417
102	175103	175136
103	86311	86550
104	148248	148428
104 Sub	170112	170250
104 Sub	235501	235938
105	111803	111814
108	127545	
108	127551	127576
110	144037	
110	144200	144216
110	144218	144267
116	36237	36281
117	209491	209506
124	183991	184165
133	223548	223557
134	80893	81000
134	203251	204000
134	183001	183750
134	144751	145236
136	20202	20230
140	31782	
140	31841	31885
141	145943	146122
142	178465	178500
142	214501	214593
146	117101	117111
149	93469	93492
168	162787	162803
175	195853	195870
184	232522	232538
186	202559	

186	202561	202568
187	18871	18891
189	20439	20442
190	79009	.....
190	79033	.....
190	79043	79068
197	243751	243773
233	19621	19646
234	141001	141022
208	204033	204096
235	146268	146277
236	237764	237783
247	155857	156000
247	240751	240946
252	110275	.....
252	110277	110284
254	102816	102839
255	205679	.....
255	205692	205718
261	225033	225035
261	225041	225149
267	200574	200618
269	231001	231018
270	22936	22950
282	90226	90245
292	210161	210278
302	246001	246026
303	180031	180068
305	254251	254340
319	218271	218299
332	24751	24820
335	220627	.....
336	64731	64751
340	238501	238631
349	94405	94427
358	41315	41341
369	164898	164917
377	121087	121123
381	211053	211055
381	211058	211260
384	160546	160557
396	161854	161900
404	140957	141000
404	255751	255791
419	179150	179250
419	241501	241541
425	147028	147040
426	252001	252006
427	24138	24157
430	32086	32095
442	191191	191250
442	240001	240110
444	40589	40620
494	50116	50201
481	115263	115430
501	201205	201302
503	55035	55089
527	35357	35369
528	130913	130928
534	8736	.....
534	9919	10640
536	120499	.....
536	120503	120505
536	120508	120556
538	251251	251323
541	98477	98485
565	153550	153687
581	46646	46650
581	46657	46675

588	63957	63984
588 Sub	227251	227294
591	31272	31318
592	234010	234026
595	154742	154824
614	40306	40316
617	118590	.....
617	118595	118601
620	60082	60099
625	41320	41331
631	41494	41512
639	141766	141795
643	42177	42191
643 Sub	168001	168024
645	78301	78337
648	43372	43379
658	45547	45554
659	56591	56610
666	29228	29250
666	256501	256509
677	150803	150817
680	84893	84896
680	257251	257252
695	22173	22188
696	129352	.....
696	129355	129396
697	131411	131414
699	117106	117116
701	115571	115576
702	106131	106150
703	105225	105546
709	190021	190043
714	236251	236325
716	174274	174390
717	60886	60889
717	60909	60940
718	79646	79660
720	72059	72072
722	150088	150089
722	150131	150147
723	233304	233330

MISSING RECEIPTS.

L. U. No. 23—No. 124278.
L. U. No. 85—No. 127092.
L. U. No. 100—Nos. 89413, 14, 15.
L. U. No. 117—No. 209504.
L. U. No. 142—Nos. 214553 to 214591.
L. U. No. 175—Nos. 195856, 195857.
L. U. No. 233—Nos. 19642 to 19645.
L. U. No. 234—No. 141011.
L. U. No. 255—Nos. 205714, 15.
L. U. No. 302—Nos. 246022 to 246025.
L. U. No. 303—No. 180049.
L. U. No. 319—No. 278297.

L. U. No. 332—Nos. 24777, 78, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 24791 to 24802.

L. U. No. 335—Nos. 220601 to 220626.

L. U. No. 358—Nos. 41336 to 41340.

L. U. No. 444—No. 40588.

L. U. No. 536—Nos. 120534, 43, 54, 55.

L. U. No. 588 Sub.—Nos. 227253, 54, 58, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 78, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93.

L. U. No. 595—No. 154741.

L. U. No. 620—Nos. 60093, 95.

L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78297 to 78300.

L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78306 to 78324.

L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78326 to 78329.

L. U. No. 645—Nos. 78331 to 78335.

L. U. No. 697—No. 131410.

L. U. No. 723—Nos. 233326 to 233329.

THE TRADE UNIONIST DEFINED.

Some union men are born, some made, and others are just unionists—that's all.

The first is the man whom you will find a leader among his fellow men. He's the man who does the real work; he takes up the battles of the unionist's principles and fights with all his might; he knows no fear; is always in the front rank when a general is needed; and is devoid of all selfish motives in what he does. He is the strength of the union.

The "made" union man is he who holds a card because he is compelled to do so. If he should lose his job he would be perfectly willing to give up his card. In other words, he is satisfied to accept conditions as they are. Such a man is a fakir. He's a fraud. He carries a card under false pretenses.

The latter class is better out of the union than in. He's the man who pays his dues under protest; seldom if ever attends a meeting of his local; objects when called upon for a special assessment or donation to help his fellow men in trouble; and invariably grumbles about everything in general and is never satisfied with anything in particular. This class acts as the greatest handicap to the progress of organized labor.

Which class are you in? Think this over.

Don't leave progress to the Lord; take a hand and help along.



Reports of Officers ... and Organizers ...



To the Officers and Members of our Local Unions.

Greeting—I am pleased to report that Local Union No. 43 of the Reid Faction of this city came over in a body to our Local No. 208, and that ends the fight in this city as far as the inside men are concerned. No traveling cards will be accepted by Local No. 208 for a period of ninety days as per the constitution. This will give them the opportunity of signing up all the local firms. It would be well for all the members affiliated with us to use all influence with the members of the Reid organization to come under the right banner and end this useless fight. The time is now becoming very short if they want representation in our next convention as locals must be in good standing six months to have representation, and the convention is next September so it is up to all members to do all within his power to have them reaffiliate in the Bona Fide organization so that we may expend our energy and money towards bettering our condition, and not fighting secession.

With best wishes for our further success, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. M. Bugniazet, Int. Vice President.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Practically all of the last month I spent in New England and am gratified to note that there seems to be a general awakening in these parts.

Great credit is due the working members of this section for their earnest efforts to create a better condition, and they realize that the first essential is more thorough organization, and some of the locals have done wonders in this direction.

I might mention that Local No. 104 of Boston by an active campaigning in company with the International organizer has raised its membership to more than four times the former number.

Now going for the 500 mark the inside telephone men have also organized and have more than 400 members.

The cable splicers have very close to a hundred percent organization and are enjoying good conditions with a wage scale that compares well with any part of the country.

The linemen for telephone company are enjoying a substantial raise in pay

secured this summer without a struggle, all because they took the pains and made the effort to organize.

And last but by no means least in the telephone line comes the telephone operators. They organized, and believe me they organized some in Boston alone, they have a local of 1,600 members and then proceeded to organize the girls in the surrounding towns, so that with their efficient work there are now operators locals in Lynn, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Springfield, Mass., and other locals under way.

Too much cannot be said for their tireless energy good judgment and loyalty to the cause of organization, and, at the present rate they will compel the men in the business to look to their laurels in the near future.

They (the operators) have already secured a shorter work day, a raise in pay and the consideration of all grievances that are presented by them to the company. I guess that's going some for an infant organization.

Looks like they intend to be heard from in the near future, eh what?

The local at Portsmouth that lately voted to return to the Brotherhood is making a noble effort to once more thoroughly organize, the members showing their spirit by attending an open meeting last night. Despite the fact that there was a drenching rain falling all the evening, and I expected the meeting to be nil on that account.

They have made plans for an active organizing campaign and are assured of success. The local at Lynn has more than doubled its membership in the near past and is on the high road to success. Our local in Springfield, Mass., is initiating members every meeting.

It seems that there is a wave of organization on here, and New England will show to advantage at our next convention.

Local No. 103 of Boston is in fine shape and the members all active expect a new wage scale in the spring.

Other matters of importance are pending that are better not mentioned in advance.

The prospects viewed as a whole were never brighter and the good work will go on.

Fraternally,

J. P. Noonan.



Correspondence



New York, N. Y.

Editor of Electrical Worker:

On September 28 the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York received an invitation to participate in the Sixth Annual Exposition and Automobile Show which opened in the new Grand Central Palace on October 19.

The show was a success in every respect and believing that it would be of interest to our membership at large I am giving a brief description of it.

The show opened with a luncheon in honor of Thomas A. Edison who is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his putting into operation, in a little old building down in Pearl Street, the World's first 'central station' for generating electric current to be generally distributed for commercial use.

That first station—which Edison helped to build and equip with his own hands furnished current for some 400 incandescent lamps, in a territory of less than one square mile—not enough to light one floor of a modern skyscraper.

From this start, the New York Edison system has always been kept 'the biggest and finest in the world'—the standard by which Europe as well as America measures the efficiency of illuminating service. Where the pioneer 'central station' stood in Pearl Street, is now a corner of one of the huge buildings occupied by the Edison Company as executive, administrative, and maintenance headquarters—buildings covering a whole block.

The generating of electricity is done now at what is known as the Waterside Station, which covers two entire blocks on the East River front. Generated in this great central plant, the electricity which furnishes light and power, and, in increasing quantities, heat, to the whole of Manhattan Island and the Bronx—22 square miles below, and 40 square miles above, the Harlem River—is sent out at high tensions to 31 substations in different parts of the city. In the sub-stations, it is converted to the low voltage which the uses of the company's 129,000 customers required. The original 400 lamps have increased to about 5,250,000; and in addition to the current they require as much more used as power making the total daily load to be generated equivalent to lighting more than 11,000,000 lamps—say one lamp for each man, woman and child, in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia

all put together. How the uses of both lamps and power have multiplied, and how many new ways of using current have been devised, in the last 30 years, is told graphically in the exhibits of the Electrical Show. The little old Pearl Street station was the starting point of the development which has made electricity the greatest utility of the 20th century—the thing that does more kinds of work, in more different ways, and makes every day facts of more of the prophetic visions of half a century ago, than all other applications of science put together.

It has been said that when Edison set in motion the machines in the Pearl Street station, he made possible the modern city. That is more true than most people realize, for to most people electricity has become an everyday convenience, taken for granted and relied upon to do whatever may be demanded of it. Not in New York, alone, but all over the world in large cities, manufacturing has necessarily become more and more intensive every year. It would have reached its limit long ago without the electric motor. Many of the arts and sciences would still be standing back in the last century but for the incandescent lamp. And rapid transit would, very likely, still be creeping at the horse-car pace, but for the development in transmitting current over long distances which the electric light first set the scientists and engineers working on.

With the practical means thus provided, the rest was largely a matter of the spirit of service on the part of the manufacturers of electricity and getting American ingenuity interested. Twenty years ago, electric current was still regarded as a commodity, and was simply sold as such to those who asked for it. Then a young man named Arthur Williams, took charge of marketing the product of the New York Edison plant. Mr. Williams saw electricity as a utility. He began showing people how they could use it in ways they never thought of, making it easy for them to get it, and comfortable and agreeable for them to employ it. As a result of his work, changing the whole spirit and method of a great industry, the first thing anyone thinks of nowadays: when anything difficult or unusual is to be done is calling in the help of electricity. For there is hardly any sort of work in the home, the office, the store, or the factory—and

now the farm has been added to the list—which this invisible, intangible, little-understood force won't do better than it has ever been done before.

All the exhibits were at work, everything "alive." Even the electric automobiles have been provided with a demonstration track that circles the whole top floor of the Grand Central Palace, and incidentally, makes it possible to conduct a practical school for motorists in connection with the display of vehicles.

The usual display of cooking utensils was part of the household equipment of this year's exhibition. There were vacuum cleaners, electric ice-boxes for home use, and larger ones for restaurants, hotels, and markets; and they not only serve as refrigerators, but actually manufacture ice. Iceless ice-water, and waterless ice are two of its products.

There was an automatic cook stove which prepares most elaborate meals, almost without human assistance, for when the proper temperatures is reached, it shuts off the current and converts itself into a fireless cooker. There was a water heater that produces hot water from cold in fifteen seconds, and yet does not change the temperature of the supply in the tank as much as a degree, affecting only the steam which passes it. Another thing to make the average housekeeper stand and stare was a kitchen power table equipped with a motor-driven appliances that sharpen knives, peel potatoes, pit cherries, freeze ice cream, mix dough, grind coffee, beat eggs, slice vegetables, grate food, and polish hardware.

While these things were interesting to men as curiosities, they haven't the same attraction for them as they have for women, of course. But there were plenty of other things in this year's Electrical Show, which made every business man wonder. The electric pencil sharpener is only a convenience—though a very important one in its way in large plants. But right side of it, are adding machines, calculating machines, and all kinds of bookkeeping machines, that do the most extraordinary things and do them more quickly and much more accurately than human beings could.

For instance, there was a payroll machine which writes the amount to be enclosed on each pay envelope, and at the same time adds it on the pay roll sheet. There was a mechanical bookkeeper which lists statements with one hand, so to speak, while it is taking a trial balance with the other. One electric motor which adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides, handling any sum as high as a quadrillion, is so much more keenly "on the job" than its human operator sometimes is, that it recognizes the slightest error and gives the operator

a sharp reminder of his carelessness.

A valuable office assistant is an automatic mechanism which seals and stamps envelopes, counts them, and stacks them neatly ready for mailing, at the rate of 15,000 pieces an hour. The bulk of the mail of the Electrical Show and its exhibits were handled by this machine. As for electric signs—the Gay White Way look almost along smoky side of what the interior of the Grand Central Palace was while the Electrical Show was on.

In connection with the government exhibit there is a wireless station installed by the Brooklyn Navy Yard. If the equipment of both ends of the line is ready in time, an attempt will be made to send the first wireless message to Panama from the Electrical Show station.

Besides the usual kinds of exhibits, cars are to be taken apart and reassembled on the floor of the show, and a ten-lap-to-the-mile track, provided with a traffic cop in order that all the difficulties of city street navigation may be reproduced, has been built on the top floor of the show for demonstration purposes and for use as a school for owners who want to learn how to drive their own vehicles.

One of the features of the show, for instance was the booth of the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, better known as Local No. 3 of the I. B. E. W.

In this booth could be seen Bro. T. B. Clarke, the electrical gardener down at Freeport, L. I., who by electrifying his irrigation trenches, has cultivated with a high degree of profit a farm in a section of land no other method has shown any possibility of reclaiming.

Bro. E. F. Kloter watching his electrical equipped palms growing in the corner of the booth, and occasionally glancing at his incubators, with eggs furnished from his little farm in the Bronx.

Bro. M. J. Conroy of Rochester fame with his vote getting Wilson and Sulzer device, with this tiny machine concealed in his vest pocket, he can walk up to any citizen, by turning a screw the unsuspecting citizen immediately becomes anxious to cast his vote for Wilson and Sulzer, let me say right here that he cannot accomplish this unless he has his pipe in his face and well filled.

Bro. J. F. Teevan with his electrified brewery its contrast in color, and freshness to the famous Geo. Ehrets to say the least is extraordinary. The glasses of electrified beer offered to his many friends looked like glorified pictures of Tom Begley's; they all know Tom.

Bro. Chas. DuBourg and wife with their electricity equipped bouquets and Bro. John Gallagher's famous badges



Committee in charge of Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York Exhibit at the Sixth Annual Electric Exposition and Automobile Show, New York City.
Standing from left to right—Eugene Roth, Wm. Schofield, Frank Emanuel, T. B. Clarke, Chas. J. Reed, M. J. Conroy, E. J. Gibbons, W. J. Walsh, W. A. Hogan, Joseph Lawlor.
Sitting from left to right—E. F. Kloter, Paul McNally, G. W. Whitford, Chas. DuBourgh, J. F. Teevan.

could be seen folding and distributing pamphlets with the perservance which makes the citizen wonder why they haven't applied before now for a pension or formed a pamphlet folding Union.

Bro. Chas. Reed guarding a hostile warship in attempting to slip by the harbors which the local has protected under the fire of guns on shore as well as aeroplanes in the sky, he has managed to keep the ship from sinking although some heavy charges have been fired but without effect.

Bro. W. A. Hogan watching the miniature Isthmus Canal showing a model of Bro. Sweek building the entire canal dam, which he claims is true and woe betide the brother who would have the nerve to contradict him that Bro. Sweek did not build the canal for the I. B. E. W.

Bro. Eugene Roth with his patent Pulmotor, a new device of his own, the scientific mechanical invention for restoring life after paying some of the bills of the local. All treasurers should apply to him for one of these Pulmotors.

Bro. Frank Emanuel with his electric door closing device which operates only after 12-Mid-Night.

Bro. Joseph Lawlor with his new device the electric mallet, which will only operate while he is in the chair at the Executive Board meetings. He has offered a reward for any member who can work this mallet successfully while he is not in the chair.

Bro. W. J. Walsh with his electric cooking utensils over which every feminine visitor lingered, this was only a part of his exhibit, there were long cords which only needed to be started by that magic word go ahead Billie your all-right and believe me, he can do some roasting with this equipment, without raising any smoke.

Bro. E. J. Gibbons with his reporting machine for business agents. which makes a report short and sweet which I know the members appreciates more than if he was to prolong the agony by reporting matters which are of no importance, but I do not agree with him in holding such a good thing from other business agents.

Last but not least Bro. John Gallagher with his kidding machine which will only record the following words: Go as far as you like, but we hope by next year he will have improved on it to such an extent that it will be placed on the market for commercial use.

At the closing of the show it was a pleasing and gratifying sight to see in the booth Bro. Paul McNally which was his first appearance out of doors, he having undergone a serious operation, which I am glad to say was successful. Of course

it will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties as business agent, but we hope for the best as he is needed on the job.

I suppose the writer of this article will get all that is coming to him, but he has done nothing but his duty, and has been so long with the brothers that he knows them so well as to know when to side step them.

It would be hard to find a finer appearing, happier, prosperous looking or more optimistic crowd of people drawn together than was at the Electrical Exposition and Automobile Show. It was a grand crowd to mingle with, to exchange ideas with and to meet on the ground of good fellowship and to renew old acquaintances make new ones and to view the various exhibits which were of intense interest to everybody.

In conclusion we feel that the part taken by this local at the show has been a profitable one and of great benefit in many ways to the membership and its officers.

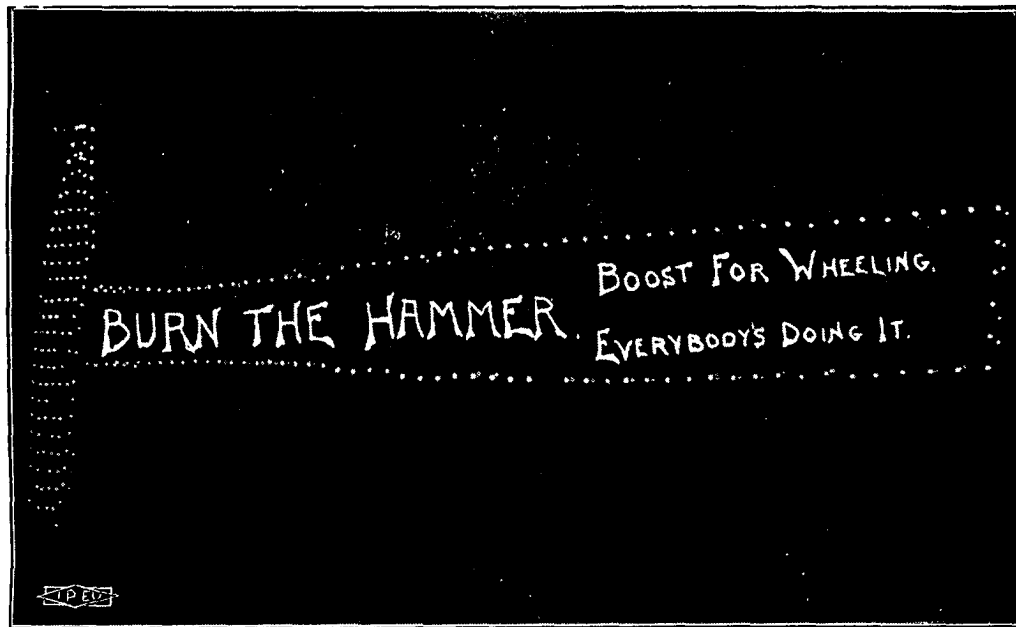
Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Arthur Williams in placing at our disposal such a prominent position as to location and space given this Local Union at the show. Fraternally,

G. W. Whitford, Sec'y.

Wheeling, W. Va.

To the Editor of The Electrical Worker:
Greeting from Local Union No. 141 to our fellow Brothers.

We have enjoyed a season of great prosperity starting from last May, we have every man working, we added quite a number of men to our list this summer, but its keeps the Executive Board busy moving the men around so we can keep the contractors supplied with men. We feel that we have just enough men to meet our requirements in the city of Wheeling at present, expecting a slump in work soon, and in the early spring we will present a new agreement to the contractors, but do not expect any trouble from that source. Wheeling had a new idea Hallowe'en, we had the Burning of the Hammer, there were seven men appointed from each of the three organizations namely: Trades & Labor Association, Board of Trade and Business Men's Association. It was to represent the Burning of the Hammer in prototype between the organizations. This was the first time they ever met together with the Dove of Peace along and we hope in reality. They built a huge hammer on top of Wheeling Hill, using a tinner's hammer for a model the hammer being 37 ft. high and the handle 87 ft. long, outlined with 600 electric lamps. The hill being over a thousand feet high, the hammer could be seen for over twelve miles, both from the Ohio



An event held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Board of Trade and Business Men's Association of Wheeling, W. Va., and fully described in Local No. 141's communication. Let us hope every city in the country follows their example.

side and also West Virginia. Local union did the writing free of charge, we had 35 men at work on the hammer for a day and a half. The Father of the movement of Harmony a Mr. Wm. Colvig became very ill before the celebration, and as he was to light the fire to burn the hammer he became very despondent, but old Local No. 141 solved the matter. The city has an incinerator on top of the hill, which was within a thousand feet of the hammer, so we got the Telephone company to hook us blind with Mr. Colvig's residence, then a push button, batteries relay and spark coil did the work, and the doctor said it did him more good than medicine. As the gentleman's residence was over a mile and a half away we had to use bombs for signals. We gave a very successful smoker in November had the honor of having the chief of police and police court judge present. The judge is some singer, and was listened to by the local with great pleasure.

Jos. A. Armstrong, Press Sec'y.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother:—

A few lines from No. 177 to let the brotherhood know that we are building one of the best Locals in this section of the country.

We are getting new members every week and most of them are working hard to make this a one-hundred-percent Local. We are getting all the old timers especially the home boys.

We have so many non-union floaters at this time of year that it is hard to look after all of them. We have been fortunate in lining up a few and all are working.

The ones we could not get have found work scarce and had to leave town. We hope to keep non-union men out of the city in the future. With the large increase in membership the boys are beginning to realize the necessity of an agreement with the contractors.

The conditions here have plenty of room for improvement and we hope to improve in the near future. If we can make work scarce for the non-union men from the surrounding district I don't think we will have any trouble getting an agreement from the contractors.

I think an organizer would do the brotherhood a great deal of good through this section at this time owing to the agitation caused by the recent street car strike, it brought the labor movement before the public and has made hundreds of friends for the union men throughout Florida.

With best wishes for the brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

C. P. Ball, Local No. 177.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Brother: Our first and only letter was published in the Worker in September. Since then we have been so progressive we thought other Locals would be glad to hear the same.

In my last letter I spoke of the abominable conditions that had been existing until we organized, also concessions that were made but not all lived up to. These conditions have somewhat improved and we hope in a few weeks that all concessions will be lived up to. The trouble is, we find it is what is termed the "Under Strappers" who are constantly ignoring the rules, in other words trying to make good fellows of themselves.

Occasionally we find it necessary to report these "Under Strappers" and if they become too obnoxious the company knows the organization will not stop until justice is done or I may safely say they are removed and forced to seek other positions.

We have increased our membership during the past two months including many supervisors and a few chief operators, which makes a total in the vicinity of about 1,800, and we are in hopes before next spring of having all the girls in this district.

We have decided to hold our meetings twice a month instead of weekly as has been previously done on account of the many shifts the girls are obliged to work. The first meeting of the month is to be devoted to business, the last, the regular order of business will be suspended, the time to be devoted to educational and social affairs. One of the reasons for the same is to try to induce the few who are out of the fold to come in, as we realize there are difficulties to face in a situation of this kind.

The next article which I am sure will be of interest to all is the first grand ball, given by the Boston Telephone Operators' Union in Paul Revere hall, on Friday, November 8, 1912.

We had as patronesses prominent women of the state. A concert was given from 8 to 9 p. m. Dancing was held from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m. Unfortunately the only wall flowers this time were the men. We expected about four or five hundred, and you can readily imagine our surprise when about 10 p. m. so many people came pouring into the hall that we found it necessary to have an adjoining hall opened to care for the guests which were over two thousand. Many prominent people of the state, city and labor circles, as well as all the telephone operators' unions of the state being represented. There were also present opera-

tors from New York, New Jersey, and the other New England states.

Much credit is due to the committee that was in charge of the ball in caring for the large number that were present and making it a great social success. The hall was decorated with electric lights, furnished by Local No. 103, I. B. E. W. and plants were loaned by one of the members of the Boston city council.

We were fortunate in having with us our International Vice President, James P. Noonan, and Frank L. Kelley, of the International Executive Board. All returns are not in as yet, but as near as can be estimated we figure about \$1,000 clear of expenses. The proceeds of this ball is to help establish a sick fund.

This ball was such a tremendous success that we have decided to call it an annual affair, and we are now planning to give an informal dance about Easter.

At this time the organization takes the privilege of thanking the members of the Brotherhood through the Workers for their hearty co-operation in assisting us in helping to make our ball such a successful event.

Since our last letter to the Worker numerous letters have been received from the various parts of the United States requesting information about the formation of our organization. We are pleased to know that others are waking up to the fact that they need organization.

With best wishes for the continued success of the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Alice Donovan,

Press Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Greeting:

Just a few lines to the Worker to let the outside world know that we have at last waked up in St. Paul and come to the front.

Since getting our inside charter, we have initiated 73 new members. We are now nearly 100 per cent organized, and expect to be that before the spring months are gone; anyway, we are big enough to have something to say about how some of the work is done in this city, and don't forget it if you come this way, that it is advisable to always have your card with you, as you will have a hard time explaining to your humble servant, who happens to be the business agent, why you have not got it, and one important thing to keep in mind is, that it must not be a Reid card, for that noise don't go here. We have seen enough of them to satisfy ourselves, that we are willing to go along with people that are right, and be connected with a real labor

organization that is recognized by the Trade Union movement as a whole, and not having all trades calling you seceders every time they chance to see you. The seceders, who have a small local of linemen here, sent a letter to the Trades and Labor assembly, asking them to allow them to parade Labor Day, and they were promptly told there was no place in the ranks of organized labor in this city for them, and that they were not welcome to participate in any of the doings of the trade union movement in this city.

Now, Mr. Reader, how do you feel, or how would you feel if this happened to you, don't you think it is high time after four years of promises from the Czar of secessionism, Reid, Sullivan and Murphy, of what they were going to do for you, and get for you, to ask them for some of those results. Where is the twenty-eight thousand dollars promised you at the bunk convention in St. Louis? Where is the law suit they were going to win for you in Cleveland? Where is the affiliation with the A. F. of L. they have been promising you for four years? In other words have they ever told you anything and kept their word? So we again repeat, you will have hard sledding here with a Reid card. Better get right before you hit here.

No doubt some of you have been reading the Scandalizer of late, and seen some of the letters written by one Floyed, that you had about formed the conclusion that we were all in up here, but instead of that, Floyed has been doing the writing for the Scandalizer, and we have been taking in the members and making the conditions for the men, and we have really been too busy to write a letter to the Worker before. Now that we have them about all in our local, we will have more time to write in the future.

The delegates who attended the Rochester convention of our Brotherhood will probably remember one of our delegates from Minneapolis, Brother E. O. Smith. He represented Local No. 24 of Minneapolis.

Election morning, his house caught fire and he lost two of his four small children, and almost lost his own life in trying to save them. He has been in the hospital at the point of death for some time, but now he is some better. The doctors don't think he will ever be able to use his hands again. I would ask that some of you who know him, drop him a few lines as it will cheer him up a little. Send it in care of the Swedish hospital, Minneapolis, Minn. E. O. Smith.

Trusting this will escape the evil eye of the editor and get in the Worker, and

wishing all members a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year, I beg to remain,
Fraternally yours,

Frank Fisher,

Business Agent, Local Union No. 110,
St. Paul, Minn.

Office: Federation Hall.

Port Arthur, Texas.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Local No. 639, at this writing, is in a good condition as far as outside men are concerned. Linemen receive \$3.50 for 8 hour day. The inside men get \$4.00 but seem to allow some men to work without cards and for less money. The Local is going to work on this matter at our next meeting.

Port Arthur is the best union town in Texas, and we are all affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Local has rented a large hall and

is subletting it to other union locals, thereby adding money to our bank account each month. Work is good here for good men.

Bring a paid-up Ford-McNulty card with you, or you'll have one before you work.

Yours fraternally,

Roy McDaniel.

Louisville, Kentucky.

Editor Electrical Worker.

At present we are enjoying the most prosperous times in our history. Everybody working, in fact we cannot get enough men. Don't know how long it will last but there seems to be all kinds of work in sight.

Our agreement committee have had several conferences with the Association Contractors, who will not consider signing up as an Association, and that the question of Union Labor, will be left to



INFORMATION WANTED.

The above is a photograph of David W. Stinson, formerly of Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Stinson was Vice-President of the Southwestern Electric Company, and has been missing several months. Any information concerning him would be sincerely appreciated by his wife, Mrs. D. W. Stinson, 6404 Oaklaid Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

the individual firms, therefore it is up to us to negotiate with these firms and see what can be done with them. We have decided to make a few alterations in our present agreement.

We have at present twelve shops on our fair list, losing two and gaining five, one quit the business, and the other violated our agreement, and was scratched off the list.

Our membership is gaining right along for we have several candidates at every meeting.

The Local gave a ball Nov. 14th, which was not much of a monetary success, but gave the organization considerable advertising.

The change in officers to date are John H. Wolf, 2026 Portland Ave., in place of F. Dourrick, as Recording Secretary.

I will try to get some more subscribers for the Worker.

Wishing all a Merry Christmas, I remain,

Faternally yours,

Wm. J. Busam,

Press Secretary.

Business Representative, Local 369.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

The most brilliant and successful social affair that it has been the fortune of the writer to attend was the ball given by Sub-Local No. 1 of Boston, the telephone operators.

The entire management of the affair was in the hands of the local committee and too much credit cannot be given the girls for the able manner in which it was conducted.

The popularity of the girls was fully attested to by the fact that the Paul Revere hall, one of the largest in the city, proved all too small to accommodate the dancers and the overflow filled another hall.

The hall was beautifully decorated. But the decorations, electrical and otherwise, was totally unnecessary as they paled into insignificance beside the radiant beauty of the girls attending. The combination beauty and wit was enough to make even a rusty old codger like the writer young again for the time.

It was enough to make a wooden Indian become a disciple of Terpsicore.

So great is the popularity of the telephone girls that neither the governor of the state, the mayor of Boston or the entire city council as well as the state senators of this vicinity could forego the pleasure of attending so that officialdom was there in all its pristine glory and no occasion of state was ever more worthy of the attendance of these dignitaries.

The ability of the girls to manage a

great affair was fully demonstrated by the fact that the entire affair was carried through without a hitch, overflow and all.

Every one attending enjoyed themselves immensely and are already looking forward to the next annual ball that will be given by this earnest, capable, and just now very happy young organization.

J. P. Noonan.

St. Louis, Mo.

To the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Greeting—

Having long been in the fighting line of the I. B. E. W. and the movement for the protection and advancement of labor, I am proud to say I feel that my humble efforts have been effective to some extent, I need go no further than our Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W. It was very evident that some had good feeling toward me at our great and glorious ball given November 23, 1912, at the coliseum. There has been nothing in my recollection that has given better evidence of the advancement of our craftsmen. Not one disagreeable feature was manifest. The ball committee comprised some of the old heads and some of the younger, but the old heads were just as enthusiastic as the others, and everything was done to make things pleasant for our guests.

The program was so arranged that the dances of other days were interspersed, so that the old boys could "chase" to their partners of years ago. The two step and waltz kept the younger people busy.

The music was of the finest and furnished by the Seymour band of twenty instruments, and, judging by the comments of others, I will say gave great satisfaction. Especial mention is due to the officers and ball committee of No. 1.

The officers are: J. M. Thompson, President; Geo. P. Heath, Vice President; W. B. Smith, Financial Secretary; Arthur F. Schading, Recording Secretary; John Smith, First Inspector; J. Leobetter, Foreman; A. Loepker, Treasurer; W. S. Peebles, Press Secretary.

The committee was chosen by a vote of the union, and is an evidence of good feeling and unity.

The Arrangement Committee—L. Heininger, Chairman; Geo. B. Heath, Robert J. Mackie, Arthur F. Schading, Ernest F. Brunner, Wm. Keller and A. Loepker.

Floor Committee—Arthur F. Schading, Chairman; Wm. P. Fogarty, Thewald Kjar, John Farrell, Joseph Lyug, Fred Frisby, Fred R. Fox, Hamilton P. Cherry and W. S. Peebles.

Bro. Lew Heininger was a busy dutch-

man. His work was arduous, but at no time did he lose his poise, but kept on grinding and to his efforts are credited a large percentage of the success of the undertaking. Bro. Thos. F. Smith as musical director was a grand success, making a good appearance and utilizing his baritone voice to advantage.

Bro. Robt. J. Mackie (the Squire) was all smiles, which seemed to be contagious. All seemed bent on making matters pleasant for each other.

Another honorable mention is due the Federal Sign Co. of St. Louis, who furnished the sign and display piece of Emblem of Electrical Workers.

The matter being new to so many of the committeemen, and having been so well handled is sufficient evidence that no one man prevailed. All deserve the unanimous vote of thanks rendered by Local Union No. 1 and I hope the Brotherhood will see, that, by united action, things that look almost impossible can be accomplished. Everything for sometime to come will date after the ball.

Work in St. Louis is good, but there are enough members here to take care of what is on and some more. There is trouble here yet, and no traveling cards will be accepted. Traveling Brothers coming this way, will have to take chances. In justice to No. 1 it must be said, and I know whereof I speak, as I am on the grounds. At no time have the officers violated the laws, laid down by the I. B. E. W., and the many complaints of Brothers are founded only on their own ideas. Circumstances and a certain amount of local controversy may place a traveler on the permit roll, but as to the generality No. 1 is not just now inviting any more members from out of their jurisdiction. Some good men are still holding out more through foolish

pride than anything else. We hope to see them all with us. The Building Trades' Council are our friends and seem to be determined to abide by the decisions of the A. F. of L.

Bro. Geo. B. Heath was elected to fill the office for the unexpired term of business agent, Bro. H. E. Kavanaugh, having resigned. The work laid out just now is properly speaking very hard and requires a man of determination and Bro. Heath is the right man in the right place.

There are always some disagreeable conditions bobbing up, and if the average man will study the signs he will see the hand of the enemy working in our ranks. If you will notice, the disrupters in our ranks are not capable mechanics, or are in some way allied with interests directly in conflict with ours.

Don't take your spite out on any officer until you find him either negligent or grossly violating the laws laid down, for the government of our noble Brotherhood, and when you are sure that the law has been violated, proceed according to the law to punish the violator, don't at any time take it entirely on yourself to regulate matters.

Keep up your good work and keep in touch with the ladies. For they are not only "Sweet Things," but are a very useful article, and if you will consider how they are blended into your life, and are the essence of every really good thing. I know you will redouble your efforts in their behalf.

I am still on the firing line, but may be retired at any moment, but I hope to see a united Brotherhood of Electrical Workers so strong that nothing can overthrow it.

I remain yours fraternally,

Baldy.

Do You Want to Stop the Injunction Abuse? If So, Act Promptly.

To All Officers of State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, and Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

During the last session of Congress the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives favorably reported the Clayton Limitation Bill, H. R. 23635, and under a special rule this bill was considered and passed by a vote of 244 in favor to 31 against, 6 answering present and 113 not voting. Subsequently the bill, as passed by the House on May 14, 1912, went to the Senate on May 15, and was referred to Judiciary Committee of that body.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate

referred this bill to a subcommittee as follows: Senators Elihu Root of New York, Knute Nelson of Minnesota, and George Sutherland of Utah, Republicans; William E. Chilton of West Virginia, and James A. O'Gorman of New York, Democrats.

Some hearings upon this bill were held by the subcommittee, but no report has been made to the full Judiciary Committee as yet. Prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress efforts were made to secure action by this subcommittee in order that the bill might be presented to the Senate before adjournment, but this was not accomplished.

The Clayton Contempt Bill, H. R. 22591, passed the House of Representatives on July 11, 1912, the vote being 233 ayes, 18 nays and 11 answering present. The Contempt Bill provides that contempts committed in the actual presence of the court may be summarily dealt with, but where alleged contempts are committed outside the presence of the court the accused must be given a jury trial. The Contempt Bill was then sent to the United States Senate and there referred to the Judiciary Committee. Therefore, the Injunction Limitation Bill, H. R. 23635, and the Contempt Bill, H. R. 22591, are both in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. As noted above, the Injunction Limitation Bill was referred by the Judiciary Committee to a subcommittee. These bills relate to closely allied subjects, and it is urgently requested that all officers of State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Local Unions, petition or write letters to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging them to act at once upon these measures.

The National Manufacturers' Association, together with its allies and attorneys, is endeavoring by every means at its command to keep these bills in committee so that the Senate may not have an opportunity to consider them. As noted above, the Clayton Injunction Limitation Bill and the Clayton Contempt Bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and it can be confidently predicted that if these bills are reported by the Judiciary Committee to the Senate, and are pressed for action on the floor of that body they will pass by a large majority.

As the Manufacturers' Association is using its utmost endeavors to throttle this remedial legislation, it is incumbent upon the organizations of labor to immediately communicate, through their officers and individual members, with the United States Senators of their respective States and particularly with the members of the subcommittee whose names are given herein. Individual members of organizations should write and friends of justice and freedom should be urged to write letters to their United States Senators urging them to take prompt and favorable action upon H. R. 23635, the Clayton Injunction Limitation Bill, which passed the House May 14, 1912, and H. R. 22591, the Clayton Contempt Bill, which passed the House on July 11, 1912, by large majorities.

Officers of State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, and Local Unions are urged to comply with the request contained in this circular as soon as possible, so that the United States Senators may learn that the organizations of labor are emphatically in earnest and that they insist that this legislation be acted upon

by the United States Senate. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate is composed of the following Senators:

Republicans.

Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming.
Knut Nelson of Minnesota.
William P. Dillingham of Vermont.
George Sutherland of Utah.
Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut.
William E. Borah of Idaho.
Norris Brown of Nebraska.
Albert B. Cummins of Iowa.
Elihu Root of New York.

Democrats.

Charles A. Culberson of Texas.
Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.
Thomas H. Paynter of Kentucky.
William E. Chilton of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman of New York.
Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland was a member of this committee, but died just prior to the opening of this session of Congress.

The subcommittee in charge of the Injunction Limitation Bill, H. R. 23635, and which should be urged to act at once, is composed of the following Senators:

Republicans.

Elihu Root of New York.
Knut Nelson of Minnesota.
George Sutherland of Utah.

Democrats.

William E. Chilton of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman of New York.

Great changes have taken place in the personnel of the United States Senate, and the members of that body may be more inclined to carry into effect the people's will than ever before, and if they are informed that they are to be held individually responsible by their constituents for the failure of legislation in the interest of the people, it will quicken their action, and relief can be secured.

Let the officers and members of organized labor in large numbers address communications to the Senators from your States, urging that action be taken at once. Inform your United States Senators that the Injunction Limitation bill, H. R. 23635, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 14, 1912, and the Contempt Bill, H. R. 22591, which passed the House on July 11, 1912, are the measures you want enacted. Be specific and emphatic.

Address all letters or resolutions to both your United States Senators by name, care United States Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Confident that a hearty response will be had from the members of organized labor, we are,

Fraternally yours,

Sam'l Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor.
Frank Morrison,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



UNION LABEL PROMOTORS.

Utica, N. Y.—The last convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, held at Poughkeepsie, passed a resolution authorizing the secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor to request every central body or local union to select in their locality a person to be known as a union label promotor. Upon the appointment of these officials a roster is to be compiled and a copy submitted to all national or international unions which have labels, cards, or buttons. The duties prescribed for these label promoters is to visit the different labor unions in their respective localities and use all means to promote agitation for union labels, suggesting to the local unions to incorporate in their order of business a period for the discussion and advancement of union labels.

THE UNIVERSAL LABEL.

Rochester—The Union Label Trades Department presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester the results of its investigation upon the subject of the universal label, which has been under consideration by a special committee of seven, provided for at the Atlanta convention of the union label trades department. It was reported that while an investigation had been conducted, the committee in charge was not in a position to make definite recommendations, partially owing to the fact that all the label trades are not directly affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department, and from the further fact that great care must be exercised in arriving at a solution of this problem.

POST OFFICE CLERKS.

Oakland, Cal.—There has been in existence in this city a local organization of postal clerks, but it has not been affiliated with any national body. The San Francisco union, which is a regularly chartered local in the National Federation of Post-office Clerks, has been successful in interesting the members of this independent local union, and together with the assistance of the local central body has been able to secure the affiliation of the independent local with the recognized international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

CONFER ON LEGISLATION.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A conference of labor representatives will hold a session in this city on December 16, 17 and 18. The object of the conference is to scrutinize and act upon all proposed labor legislation; to see to it that all proposed labor measures are properly drawn, and organize the various legislative groups into one militant lobby. It is proposed that a concerted effort shall be made at the coming session of the legislature to secure the enactment of remedial legislation.

STRIKE ENDS.

Niles, Mich.—Following the conferences between a committee of the strikers and officials of the DeForrest Sheet and Tin Plate Company, held recently, it was announced that an agreement had been reached, and the hot mills, which have been closed down since the strike, will be started immediately and the men return to work. The agreement concedes to the strikers the demands which they made.

PATTERNMAKERS GET RAISE.

Cleveland, O.—The patternmakers have just secured an excellent agreement with a local wire works company. Wages have been increased to 45 cents per hour and there is also to be a reduction in the working time of fifteen minutes every three months until the eight-hour day is finally established.

MASTER PAINTERS ARRESTED.

Sacramento.—Following the indictment recently by the Sacramento grand jury, sixty-three painters, comprising the entire membership of the Master Painters' Association, surrendered themselves to the sheriff and gave bonds to answer the charge of entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The arrests are the outgrowth of several months of investigation of the local sub-organization in the State Contractors and Dealers' Association, an organization formed of building supply men and contractors from all over California.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS.

Below appears a table taken from Secretary Morrison's report to the Rochester convention, which shows some of the returns organized labor gets for their investment. This table deals with the in-

creased wages for the past year and is taken from figures supplied by about one-third of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, the figures only represent the benefits received by a fractional portion of the 2,000,000 members of the American

ORGANIZATIONS	Total Increase in wages for one year	Total number of hours re- duced for one year	Total Amount which reduc- tion in hours represents for one year
Boot and Shoe Workers	\$2,200,000.00	400,000	\$ 120,000.00
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	40,000.00	.....	.....
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	669,735.00	8,961	4,673.62
Brushmakers	11,124.00	3,744	936.00
Carvers, Wood	6,838.00	33,280	16,640.00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers .....	.....	429,624	171,849.60
Commercial Telegraphers	60,000.00	.....	.....
Compressed Air Workers	92,700.00	.....	.....
Diamond Workers	62,400.00	93,600	93,600.00
aElectrical Workers	417,150.00	.....	.....
Elevator Constructors	20,798.24	54,080	21,632.00
bFoundry Employes	1,390.50	.....	.....
cFreight Handlers	370,800.00	.....	.....
dGarment Workers, United .....	.....	3,000,000	300,000.00
eGarment Workers, Ladies	1,092,000.00	1,040,000	.....
Granite Cutters	1,012,500.00	4,050,000	2,025,000.00
Hodcarriers	786,083.64	618,000	179,220.00
Horseshoers	76,250.00	610,000	183,000.00
Lathers	50,000.00	.....	.....
Laundry Workers	900.00	185,400	39,080.00
fLeather Workers Amalgamated	23,400.00	92,400	.....
Machine Printers and Color Mixers	16,000.00	.....	.....
Machinists	247,209.00	218,000	86,300.00
Maintenance of Way Employes	2,000,000.00	195,650	.....
gMeat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	780,000.00	3,708,000	927,000.00
Mine Workers, United	8,000,000.00	.....	.....
Miners, Western Federation of	3,244,500.00	3,090,000	772,500.00
Painters	1,750,000.00	.....	.....
hPattern Makers	120,686.00	171,070	.....
iPavers and Rammermen	67,860.00	.....	.....
jPotters, Operative	97,335.00	.....	.....
kPowder and High Explosive Workers	1,736.58	1,236	.....
lPrint Cutters .....	.....	30,900	11,742.00
mRailroad Telegraphers	983,622.03	.....	.....
Railway Employes, Street and Electric	1,777,370.00	2,190,000	547,500.00
Seamen	1,030,000.00	.....	.....
Shingle Weavers	24,333.85	.....	.....
Spinners	205,920.00	228,800	463,500.00
Stage Employes, Theatrical	3,000.00	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	14,881.44	.....	.....
nStone Cutters	1,000,000.00	.....	.....
oSwitchmen	972,000.00	.....	.....
Tailors	374,400.00	419,328	223,532.00
Teamsters	280,000.00	.....	.....
Tile Layers	77,850.00	.....	.....
pTin Plate Workers	10,800.00	.....	.....
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	37,265.40	117,420	26,419.50
qTunnel and Subway Constructors	77,250.00	123,600	56,856.00
Total	\$30,188,088.68	21,113,093	\$6,270,980.72

aFor 4,550 members. bFor 300 members. cFor 6,000 members. dFor 10,000 members. eFor 10,000 members. fFor 300 members. gFor 6,000 members. hFor 12 cities. iFor 810 members (220 working days for the year). jFor 12,000 members. kFor 45 members. lFor 400 members. mFor 18,623 members. nFor 6 months working season. oFor 9,000 members. pFor 300 members. qFor 1,200 members.

Federation of Labor, and it is only reasonable to assume that the organizations not reporting, made like advances. As in the case of our own organization, the reader will note the table only covers 4550 members as having received increases during the year. Members of many other locals received increases, but failed to report and therefore were not included. The amount of increase for the 4550 members included in the report was \$417,150.00, and by taking \$1.00 per month as the amount invested per member,

which would mean a total investment of \$54,600.00 for the members affected. It is clearly shown that the amount expended by our members for dues is a gilt edge investment.

Our membership is urged to study this over, commit the figures to memory and hand the first "knocker" they meet a package of information for his consideration.

OUSTING OF WOMAN FROM UNION UPHELD.

Chief Justice Gummere Hands Down Important Labor Opinion—Refused to Pay Fine for Violating Part of Constitution Relating to Discipline and Was Expelled.

An opinion of importance to labor and secret organizations, with respect to trials of members by the domestic tribunals of such institutions, was handed down recently in the New Jersey Supreme Court, when a writ of mandamus sought by Palmyra Coda, to require the United Hat Trimmers' Union of Orange to reinstate her was refused. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Gummere. The woman was dropped from the union for her refusal to pay a fine of \$25 for violation of the constitution relating to discipline. The sole question involved in the appeal was whether or not Miss Coda received a fair trial by the union. In holding that the rights of the appellant were reserved in the trial, the chief justice says:

"Although technicalities were not followed, the substantial rights of the relator were observed. The proceeding was not arbitrary, but on the contrary was conducted with the evident desire to get the truth, and to act fairly toward the relator. Where the domestic tribunals of these associations of working people are conducted in a spirit of fairness and the substantial rights of their members protected, courts of law should go slow to interfere merely because technicalities or

the refinements of legal proceedings have not been followed.

"These people are artisans, not lawyers. Where no trial procedure is provided by the constitution or by-laws it is enough if a member charged with a breach of internal discipline has accorded to him or her the substantial rights that the ordinary principles of justice require. These we think were accorded to the relator. Our writ of mandamus will not issue."

SHOW ME THE UNION LABEL.

Show me the union label,
And prove you're a union man.
Don't adopt some ruse, with a lame excuse—
That's the artful dodger's plan.
Do not be a sweatshop agent—
An "alias" union man.
When you're asked to show the label
"Get by" fairly, if you can.
Show me the union label;
It's proof you're on the square.
You have no excuse to offer
If the label isn't there.
With union cards some still believe
That ends it, there and then;
But the union label's treasured
By all loyal union men.
Show me the union label
On your garments, hats and shoes;
Show me the union label
On the things you wear and use.
If your unionism's of the kind
That reaches to the core,
When you're asked to show the label
You'll "come through" with a roar.

—Thomas H. West.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON IX.—METHODS OF MAKING Magnets.

92. Magnetisation by Single Touch.—It has been so far assumed that bars or needles of steel were to be magnetised by simply touching them, or stroking them from end to end with the pole of a permanent magnet of lodestone or steel. In this case the last touched point of the bar will be a pole of opposite kind to that used to touch it; and a more certain effect is produced if one pole of the magnet be rubbed on one end of the steel needle, and the other pole upon the other end. There are, however, better ways of magnetising a bar or needle.

93. Magnetisation by Divided Touch.—In this method the bar to be magnetised is laid down horizontally; two bar magnets are then placed down upon it, their opposite poles being together. They are then drawn asunder from the middle of the bar towards its ends, and back,



several times. The bar is then turned over, and the operation repeated, taking care to leave off at the middle (see Fig. 47). The process is more effectual if the ends of the bar are meantime supported on the poles of other bar magnets, the poles being of the same names as those of the two magnets above them used for stroking the steel bar.

94. Magnetisation by Double Touch.—Another method, known as *double touch*, differs slightly from that last described. A piece of wood or cork is interposed between the ends of the two bar magnets employed, and they are then both moved backwards and forwards along the bar that is to be magnetised. By none of these methods, however, can a steel bar be magnetised beyond a certain degree of intensity.

95. Laminated Magnets.—It is found that long thin steel magnets are more powerful in proportion to their weight than thicker ones. Hence it was proposed by Scoresby¹ to construct com-

pound magnets, consisting of thin laminæ of steel separately magnetized, and afterwards bound together in bundles. These laminated magnets are more powerful than simple bars of steel.

96. Magnetisation derived from the Earth.—The magnetism of the earth may be utilised, where no other permanent magnet is available, to magnetise a bar of steel. Gilbert states that iron bars set upright for a long time, acquire magnetism from the earth. If a steel poker be held in the magnetic meridian, with the north end dipping down, and in this position be struck with a wooden mallet, it will be found to have acquired magnetic properties. Wires of steel subjected to torsion, while in the magnetic meridian, are also found to be thereby magnetised.

97. Magnetisation after Heating.—Gilbert discovered also that if a bar of steel be heated to redness, and cooled, either slowly or suddenly, while lying in the magnetic meridian, it acquires magnetic polarity. No such property is acquired if it is cooled while lying east-and-west. It has been proposed to make powerful magnets by placing hot bars of steel to cool between the poles of very powerful electro-magnets; and Carre has recently produced strong magnets of iron cast in moulds lying in an intense magnetic field.

98.—Magnetisation by Currents of Electricity.—A strong current of electricity carried in a spiral wire around a bar of iron or steel, magnetises it more powerfully than in any of the preceding operations. In the case of a soft iron bar, it is only a magnet while the current continues to flow. Such a combination is termed an *Electro-magnet*; it is fully described in Lesson XXVI. Elias of Haarlem proposed to magnetise steel bars by passing them through a wire coiled up into a ring of many turns, through which a strong current was sent by a voltaic battery. Tommasi claims to have magnetised steel bars by passing a current of hot steam round them in a spiral tube: but the matter needs further evidence.

99. Destruction of Magnetism.—A steel magnet loses its magnetism partially or wholly if subjected to rough usage, or if purposely hit or knocked about. It also loses its magnetism, as Gilbert showed, on being raised to a red-heat.

¹A similar suggestion was made by Geuns of Venlo in 1768. Similar magnets have been constructed recently by Jamin.

100. Effects of Heat on Magnetisation.—If a permanent steel magnet be warmed by placing it in hot or boiling water, its strength will be thereby lessened, though it recovers partially on cooling. Chilling a magnet increases its strength. Cast iron ceases to be attracted by a magnet at a bright red-heat, or at a temperature of about 700° C. Cobalt retains its magnetism at the highest temperatures. Chromium ceases to be magnetic at about 500° C, and Nickel at 350° C. Manganese exhibits magnetic attraction only when cooled to — 20° C. It has therefore been surmised that other metals would also become magnetic if cooled to a low enough temperature; but a very severe cooling to 100° below zero destroys the magnetism of steel magnets. The magnetic metals at high temperatures do not become diamagnetic, but are still feebly magnetic.

101. Forms of Magnets.—Natural Magnets are usually of irregular form, though they are sometimes reduced to regular shapes by cutting or grinding. Formerly it was the fashion to mount them with soft iron cheeks or "armatures" to serve as pole-pieces.

For scientific experiments *bar magnets* of hardened steel are commonly used; but for many purposes the *horse-shoe* shape is preferred. In the horse shoe magnet the poles are bent round so as to approach one another, the advantage here being that so both poles can attract one piece of iron. The "armature" or "keeper," as the piece of soft iron placed across the poles is named is itself rendered a magnet by induction when placed across the poles; hence, when *both* poles magnetise it, the force with which it is attracted to the magnet is the greater.

102. Magnetic Saturation.—A magnet to which as powerful a degree of magnetisation as it can attain to has been given is said to be "*saturated*." Many of the methods of magnetisation described will excite in a magnet a higher degree of magnetism than it is able to retain permanently. A recently magnetised magnet will occasionally appear to be *supersaturated*, even after the application of the magnetising force has ceased. Thus a horse-shoe-shaped steel magnet will support a greater weight immediately after being magnetised than it will do after its armature has been once removed from its poles. Even soft iron after being magnetised retains a small amount of magnetism when its *temporary magnetism* has disappeared. This small remaining magnetic charge is spoken of as *residual magnetism*.

Strength of a Magnet.—The "*strength*" of a magnet is not the same thing as its "*lifting-power*." The "*strength*" of a

magnet is the "*strength*" of its poles. The "*strength*" of a magnet pole must be measured by the magnetic force which it exerts. Thus, suppose there are two magnets, A and B, whose strengths we compare by making them each act upon the N. pole of a third magnet C. If the N pole of A repels C with twice as much force as that with which the N. pole of B placed at the same distance would repel C, then we should say that the "*strength*" of A was twice that of B. Another way of putting the matter is to say that the "*strength*" of a pole is the amount of free magnetism at that pole. By adopting the unit of strength of magnet poles as defined in Art. 125, we can express the strength of any pole in numbers as so many "*units*" of strength.

103. Lifting Power.—The lifting power of a magnet (also called its "*portative force*") depends both upon the form of the magnet and on its magnetic strength. A horse-shoe magnet will lift a load three or four times as great as a bar magnet of the same weight will lift. The lifting power is greater if the area of contact between the poles and the armature is increased. Also the lifting power of a magnet grows in a very curious and unexplained way by gradually increasing the load on its armature day by day until it bears a load which at the outset it could not have done. Nevertheless, if the load is so increased that the armature is torn off, the power of the magnet falls at once to its original value. The attraction between a powerful electromagnet and its armature may amount to 200 lbs. per square inch, or 14,000 grammes per square centimetre. Small magnets lift a greater load in proportion to their own weight than large ones.¹ A good steel horse-shoe magnet weighing itself one pound ought to lift twenty pounds' weight. Sir Isaac Newton is said to have possessed a little lode-stone mounted in a signet ring which would lift a piece of iron 200 times its own weight.

¹ Bernoulli gave the following rule for finding the lifting-power p of a magnet whose weight was w :—

$$p = a \sqrt[3]{w};$$

where a is a constant depending on the goodness of the steel and the method of magnetising it. In the best steel magnets made at Haarlem by V. Wetteren this coefficient was from 19.5 to 23. In Breguet's magnets, made from Allevard steel, the value is equally high.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. | |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday evening at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Myrtle Ave.; Vice President, George Heath, Box 170A, Wellston, Mo.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Schading, 3230 Iowa Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Lalpker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 78 Ridenour avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe street. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice-President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slatery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice-President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 13, Seattle, Wash.—President, G. H. Keltman; Vice President, Earl Bragdon; Financial Secretary, P. D. Gibson; Recording Secretary, G. W. Johnson; Treasurer, C. G. Johnson.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—J. Dooley, 927 Pigette Ave.

(b) No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. at 200 East 45th St. President, J. G. Healey, 149 Franconia Ave., Flush-

ing, L. I.; Vice President, J. Denycau, 101 East 125th St., New York City; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 370 St. Ann's Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. H. Rulon, 260 Varick St., Jersey City, N. J.; Treasurer, J. S. Ryder, 687 East 138th St., New York City.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. Forty-first Street; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Monday in Federation Hall, 3rd and Washab Sts. President, W. B. Tublessy, 451 W. Central St.; Vice President, A. Flaherty, 236 Norris St.; Financial Secretary, G. Thomas, 1256 Lincoln; Recording Secretary, W. F. Shoennan, 1111 Goff Ave; Treasurer, Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Richmond Hall, Third avenue, south, and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42nd avenue, south; Financial Secretary, H. Burton, 2937 42nd avenue, south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43rd avenue, south; Treasurer, A. M. Aune, 4210 32nd avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hildebeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. H. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, 10839 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at the corner of Spring and A Sts., Byers Hall. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 East 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 1009 S. Freeburg Ave.; I. D. Dalton, 217 West B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place.

Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

(b, d, f.) No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 908½ Franklin Ave. President, W. M. Hay, 1505 Preston Ave.; Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Conroy, 1213 Fannin St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

(c) No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets Thursday in Carpenters' Hall, 1920½ Main St. President, O. G. Carter, 1601 Royal St.; Vice President, H. E. Cooper, 1005 Powhattan St.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Winscoatte, 1607 San Jacinto; Recording Secretary, C. Forsgard, Akard Hotel; Treasurer, L. B. Irvin, 1000 South Harwood.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, Box 814; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, 720 Austin St.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday in Labor Temple, Trinity Ave. President, Curtis P. Ball, 402 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, Thos. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 61 St. Charles Ave.; Treasurer, W. M. Ernest, 86 E. Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street. Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonusbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, New York—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice-President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

(b) No. 100, Fresno, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night over Barton opera house, Fresno. President, T. C. Vickers, 324 Clark St.; Vice President, Claude Fowler, 1933 J St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Eymann, R. R. No. 9, Box 4F; Recording Secretary, B. M. Greenwood, Box 309; Treasurer, H. H. Courtright, Box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wiglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godain, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

(a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Labor Hall, John St. South. President, Charles Ossier, 219 Catherine St. N., Hamilton; Vice President, J. Hergan, 310 King St. W., Hamilton; Financial Secretary, J. U. M. Mackey, 110 Catherine St. S., Hamilton; Recording Secretary, H. Jacks, 248 Main St. E., Hamilton; Treasurer, J. J. Greary, 175 Catherine St. S., Hamilton.

No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Thursday night of each week in Engineers' Hall, Franklin St. President, J. A. Arnold, Lock Box 610; Vice President, R. E. Andrus, Lock Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolley, Lock Box 662; Recording Secretary, E. Chanynghorn, Pin Til Co.; Treasurer, F. M. Jolly, Lock Box 662.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Fridays in Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice-President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Boustedt, 791 Fauquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave. Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Edw. Burke, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Egal Hall, 417 Jay St. President, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 N. 9th St.; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson St.; Recording Secretary, Aug. Frunark, 821 S. 8th St.; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago St.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag saloon, 2007 1/2 3rd Ave.—President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice-President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Groaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Krcuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice-President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francour, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, Sta. A., Box 102. President, R. Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, R. Baker; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay Sts. President, William S. Norton, City Electric Light Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farris, 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in old Elks' Hall, Main St. President, G. W. Spencer, South Day St.; Vice President, Harry Arms, 110 Garfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, Carl McCulloch, 68 West Losey St.; Treasurer, G. W. Gordon, 253 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Vice-President, Walter Burch, 323 N. Buttler St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Will Winter, 1110 Mound St.; Treasurer, James Reynolds, 1207 Erin St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg., 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 624 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(b) No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Trades Assembly Hall, Main St. President, W. F. Weiler, 502 S. Mason St.; Vice President, Ed Emmett, S. Summit St.; Financial Secretary, H. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.; Recording Secretary, Hal Webster, 1211 N. Roosevelt St.; Treasurer, Richard Gray, 806 S. Bunn St.

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, F. H. Keny, R. F. D. No. 5; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, E. Rush, 228 Cedar St.; Financial Secretary, S. Rubenstein, 228 Cedar St.; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 228 Cedar St.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebemoor, 14

Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simon, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, So. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Ind.—President, R. C. Gardner, 609 N. A St.; Vice President, W. L. Ellis, 609 S. A St.; Treasurer, Fred Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday in Board of Trade Bldg., Drayton & Bay Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St.; Vice-President, A. E. Gleaves, Belmont Hotel, Room 17; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 E. Liberty St., Savannah; Recording Secretary, Jno. C. Fulmer, P. O. Box 207, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, E. H. Todd, 20 W. Harris St.

No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets on Main St. President, Walter Brehman, 1103 E. Kent St.; Vice President, Ed Blain, 614 N. Wasson St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge St.; Recording Secretary, Ed Kelly, 511 S. Illinois St.; Treasurer, Geo. Duffner.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Asheland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. G. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. Dearing, 149 O'Connor St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

(a) No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh's Hall, Third Ave. and 9th St. President, W. S. Barnette, 832 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Vice President, M. T. Younger, 717 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Payton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington; Recording Secretary, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Heuck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seely, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F.

D. No. 1: Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bldg., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueney, Wenham, Mass.

(c) No. 262, Plainsfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. Fifth St.; Vice-President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdore St., N. Plainsfield; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., N. Plainsfield.

No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets first Friday at No. 2 Fire Station. President, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station; Vice President, L. I. Miller, Fire Station; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. Bond, 413 S. Cin.; Treasurer, R. Owens, 223 N. Cheyenne.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(a) No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Meets Friday night in Ribson's Building, 2d floor, Broad and Front Sts. President, George Cole, 209 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.; Vice President, George Wallace, 406 Market St., Trenton, N. J.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Morris, White Horse, R. F. D. No. 5, Trenton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rulert Jahn, 328 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Richard C. Kane, 10 Witherpoon St., Princeton, N. J.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance, 305 15th St.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76

Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 281 Ottawa, Ont., Can.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. W. Coulon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 16 S. 5th St. President, Chas. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave., N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 7th St., S.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Kenney, also Business Agent, 36 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave., S.; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.

No. 302, Vallejo, Cal.—Financial Secretary, W. Weir, 723 Louisiana St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., St. Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—President, Earl Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jesse Ebersole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, Roy Cox, 331 W. Main St.; Treasurer, R. C. Cashdollar, 1822 Broadway St.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ W. Central Ave. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Amo St.; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 S. Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 323 S. First St.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 323, Terrell, Tex.—President, Jas. S. Adair, 301 N. Catherine St., Terrell, Tex.; Vice President, R. A. Mercer, 701 E. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Tholen, 503 E. Moore Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Zink, 102 W. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Treasurer, C. F. Anderson, 204 W. High St., Terrell, Tex.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—President, E. Kuehnis, 438 Minor Ave.; Vice-President, J. Belvai, 440 W. San Fernando St.; Financial Secretary, J. S.

Penrod, Garden City Elec. Co.; Recording Secretary, F. M. Jones, R. F. D., No. 6, Box 94; Treasurer, Samuel Pearce, 1415 S. 1st St.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Bricklayers' Hall, Boonville St. President, Wm. Williams; Vice-President, S. R. Alley; Financial Secretary, J. W. Dieterman, 316 Hovey Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Holman; Treasurer, R. M. Sutton.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday night in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. 3d St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 412 S. Brown St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, Smith St. President, N. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice-President, J. Amos, 223 Meade St.; Financial Secretary, E. S. Sofield, 480 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Treasurer, J. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazelwood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. W. White, Box 1012.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 210 S. Fifth St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson Ave.; Vice-President, Geo. C. Cannon, 540½ S. Third St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Doutrich, Ashland & Cliff Ave., Southern Heights; Treasurer, H. F. Karwiese, 200 E. Gray St.

No. 375, Peterboro, Ont., Canada—Financial Secretary, A. Brasseur, 172 Charlotte St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

No. Sub. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Mary Meagher, 7 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.;

Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays in Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston St. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St.; Treasurer, Geo. Near, foot of John St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Pt. Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Remsen Bldg., 111 Adeo St. President, Vincent Dayber, 15 Oak Ridge St., Greenwich Ct.; Financial Secretary, W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich Ct.; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich Ct.

No. 403, Roanoke, Va.—S. C. Priddy.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks' Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

No. 423, Waterbury, Conn.—W. R. Munson, Buck's Hill, R. F. D.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Financial Secretary, E. Woffenden, 605 10th Ave., S. W.

No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Socialist Hall, No. 33 Congress St. President, J. V. Gerry, Kittery Maine; Financial Secretary, R. C. Mouton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery Maine.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second fourth and Friday nights at 106½ S. 6th St. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring St.; V. President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas Ave.; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 821 S. Glenwood Ave.; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe St.

No. 429, Springfield, Mass.—A. Stroebel, 610 Armory St.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 S. Church St.; Vice President, Chas. Kaveny, 743 Nott St.; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 402 Summit St.; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect St.; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Federation Hall, 121½ S. Broad St. President, J. K. Tawey, 218 S. 2d St.; Vice President, W. E. Bowers, 122 E. Nicholas St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Van Winkle, 248 N. Earl St.; Treasurer, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Financial Secretary, J. C. Holmes, Box 54.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimach St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 43 How St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday every week at 23 Cosmas Castle, Capitol and Maryland Ave.; President, H. O. Roebuck, 23 Cosmas Castle; Vice President, A. Jacobs, 23 Cosmas Castle; Financial Secretary, H. E. Comtot, 23 Cosmas Castle; Recording Secretary, E. R. Nessler, 23 Cosmas Castle; Treasurer, D. L. Brennan, 23 Cosmas Castle.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday night in Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 225 18th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Daley, 1311 10th St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Wiggins Hall, N. Broadway. President, Wm. Parsloy, Cliff St.; Vice President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place; Financial Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morn-Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 921 Nepperhan Ave.; inside Ave.; Treasurer, C. P. Smith, 2 Overlook Terrace.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 987 Washington St., Boston. President, George W. Mooney, 84 Elm St., Charleston; Vice President, George W. Nureau, 3 Colonial Ave.; Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank J. Fell, 771 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George A. Peans, 9 Appleton St., Atlantic, Mass.; Treasurer, James J. Harrigan, 612 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 34 Tremont St. President, Henry Aymes, 2263 Church St.; Vice President, John Hannan, 1819 O½ St.; Financial Secretary, P. W. Fox, 924 Market St.; Recording Secretary, A. A. Loden, care of Thurny Elect. Co.; Treasurer, A. W. Balke, 2015 O St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

No. 538, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at 7:30 p. m., over 527 E. Main St. President, Guy N. Kittle, 109 S. Buchanan St.; Vice President, Arnold Schroeder, 630 S. St.; Financial Secretary, Wilber R. Current, 25 Tennessee Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. D. King, 195 N. Collet St.; Treasurer, Chas. Saxon, 721 Wayne St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Bldg., State St. President, William Sheffield, 211 Harrison2 Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 219 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall,

near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanas, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 West Fifth St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, J. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3936 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pletzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit St.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice President, A. S. Moore, Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(b, c) No. 639, Port Arthur, Texas—Meets every Monday night at Electricians' Hall, Proctor

St. President, J. P. Piersal, 623 7th St.; Vice President, A. J. Brown, General Delivery; Financial Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Treasurer, Roy McDaniel, Box 73.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St., Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebale, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. Sub.-Local 643, Springfield, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Maude Mansfield, 1 Lebanon Place.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice President, Wm. Alliger, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenahan, 403 Paige St.; Vice President, George Stone; Financial Secretary, Wallace Riley, 626 Chapel St.; Recording Secretary, T. Welch, 332 Germania Ave.; Treasurer, Mr. Snow.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. Eleventh St.

(c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopard St., city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Fetaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelord Rd.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warimer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Alyous Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording

Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street;
Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Howard Moffman, P. O. Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, Box 8; Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Strvet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hoe Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhis, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warha, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice-President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Lake County, Ind.—Meets every first and third Thursday at Gary Hotel, Gary, Ind., second and fourth Thursday at Long's Hall, Hammond, Ind. President, R. O. Stiles, Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan St., Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington St., Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. W. Beggs, 483 State St., Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe St., Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Teamsters' Hall on Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School Street Engine House; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Fallasbee, 6 Foster St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampler, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Duell, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursdays of each month at Thevot Hall, S. 8th St. President, Charles R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Vice President, Dean Wilson, Imperial Block; Financial Secretary, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak St.; Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel. Recording Secretary, A. Ansdahl, Iron Exchange

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Providence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main St. President, Alfred Asher, 5 Eastern Ave.; Vice President, Angus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Burke, 33 Maple St.; Recording Secretary, Edwards O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charleston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month at 66 Main St. President, Robert R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St. Everett; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charleston; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, A. A. Valais, 133 Kimball Ave., Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslin-

dale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Kk.—Meets first and third Mondays nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d St. and Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George

Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 South 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 S. 3rd St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St. Vice President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Lines, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Lines, 229 Spring Street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.

No. 723, Ft Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, T. Miller, 507 La Salle St.

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